MARCH, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3170.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Congress of the United States, at their third session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the establishment of a bank for the United States, upon a foundation sufficiently extensive to answer the purposes intended thereby, and at the same time upon the principles which afford adequate security for an upright and prudent administration thereof, will be very conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances: will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans, for the use of the government, in sudden emergencies; and will be productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general; Therefore,

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bank of the United States shall be established; the capital stock whereof shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares, each share being four hundred dollars; and that subscriptions, towards constituting the said stock, shall, on the first Monday of April next, be opened at the city of Philadelphia, under the superintendance of such persons, not less than three, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States (who is hereby empowered to appoint the said persons accordingly) which subscriptions shall continue open, until the whole of the said stock shall have been subscribed.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic, to subscribe for such or so many shares, as he, she, or they shall think fit, not exceeding one thousand, except as shall be hereafter directed relatively to the United States; and that the sums, respectively subscribed, except on behalf of the United States, shall be payable one fourth in gold and silver, and three fourths in that part of the public debt, which, according to the loan proposed in the fourth and fifteenth sections of the act, entituled "An Act making provision for the debt of the United States," shall bear an accruing interest, at the time of payment, of six per centum per annum, and shall also be payable in four equal parts, in the aforesaid ratio of specie to debt, at the distance of six calendar months from each other; the first whereof shall be paid at the time of subscription.

III. And be it further enacted, That all those, who shall become subscribers to the said bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of *The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States*; and shall so continue, until the 4th day of Mar. one thousand eight hundred & eleven: And by that name, shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of what kind, nature or quality soever, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alene or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever: And also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to law, or to the constitution thereof (for which purpose, general meetings of the stockholders shall and may be called by the directors, and in the manner hereinafter specified) and generally to do and execute all and singular acts, matters and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, herein after prescribed and declared.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, for the well ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors; of whom there shall be an election, on the first Monday of January in each year, by the stockholders or proprietors of the capital stock of the said corporation, and by plurality of the votes actually given; and those, who shall be duly chosen at any election, shall be capable of serving as directors, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday of January next ensuing the time of such election, and no longer. And the said directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number as president.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, as soon as the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver, shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the said stock, notice thereof shall be given, by the persons under whose superintendance the same shall have been made, in at least two public gazettes printed in the city of Philadelphia; and the said persons shall, at the same time in like manner, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of ninety days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the persons, who shall then and there be chosen, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday in January next ensuing the time of making the same, and shall forthwith thereafter commence the operations of the said bank, at the said city of Philadelphia. And provided further, That, in case it should at any time happen, that an election of directors should not be made upon the day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful, on any other day, to hold & make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said Corporation. And provided lastly, That, in case of the death, resignation, absence from the United States, or removal of a Director by the Stockholders, his place may be filled up, by a new choice, for the remainder of the year.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the Directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said Corporation, and to allow them such compensation, for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said Corporation, as shall be described, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the same.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said Corporation, viz.

1. The number of votes, to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following: That is to say, for one share, and not more than two shares, one vote: For every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: For every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote: For every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: And for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote:—But no person, co-partnership, or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year: But the Director, who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

3. None but a Stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a Director.

4. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the Stockholders at a general meeting. The Stockholders shall make such compensation to the President, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

5. Not less than seven Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one, except in case of sickness, or necessary absence; in which case, his place may be supplied by any other director, whom he, by writing under his hand, shall nominate for the purpose.

6. Any number of Stockholders, not less than sixty, who together shall be proprietors of two hundred shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the Stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice, in two public gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and specifying, in such notice, the object or objects of such meeting.

7. Every Cashier or Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

8. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to hold, shall be only such, as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

9. The total amount of the debts, which the said Corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, shall not exceed the sum of Ten Millions of Dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the Bank for safekeeping, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorized by a law of the United States. In case of excess, the Directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their natural and private capacities: and an action of debt may, in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, or of either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the said Corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But this shall not be construed to exempt the said Corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of the said Directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the Stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

10. The said Corporation may sell any part of the public debt whereof its stock shall be composed, but shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatsoever; nor shall directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time; or of goods which shall be the produce of its lands. Neither shall the said Corporation take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or discounts.

11. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dols. or of any particular state, to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

12. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

13. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by indorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her, or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names.—And bills or notes, which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them, in his her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities; and shall be assignable and negociable, in like manner, as if they were so issued by such private person or persons,—That is to say, those, which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable by indorsement, in like manner, and with the like effect, as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those, which are payable to bearer, shall be negociable and assignable by delivery only.

14. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable; and once in every three years, the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts, which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit; and of the surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum, subscribed by any person, co-partnership, or body politic, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

15. It shall be lawful for the directors aforesaid, to establish offices wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, and upon the same terms, and in the same manner, as shall be practised at the bank; and to commit the management of the said offices, and the making of the said discounts, to such persons, and under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper,—not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank.

16. The officer, at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statements; Provided that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That, if the said Corporation or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given, and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandizes and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half thereof to the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

IX. And be it further enacted, That, if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorized thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation or connivance, such unlawful advance or loan, shall have been made, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, treble the value or amount of the sum or sums, which shall have been so unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States: to be disposed of by law and not otherwise.

X. And be it further enacted, That the bills or notes of the said Corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time or times, within eighteen months after the first Day of April next, to cause a subscription to be made to the stock of the said Corporation, as part of the aforesaid capital stock of ten millions of dollars, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding Two Millions of Dollars; to be paid out of the

monies which ſhall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" and the other entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the Bank an equal ſum, to be applied to the purpoſes, for which the ſaid monies ſhall have been procured; reimburſable in ten years, by equal annual inſtalments; or at any time ſooner, or in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

XII. And be it further enacted, That no other Bank ſhall be eſtabliſhed by any future Law of the United States, during the continuance of the Corporation hereby created; for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged.

Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

John Adams, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved February the 25th, 1791.

George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

OBSERVATIONS *on* ROADS *and* INLAND NAVIGATION.

WHEN countries are in ſuch a condition that the wants of one part muſt neceſſarily be ſupplied by another, perhaps very remote; or where the produce and manufactures of a country are to be conveyed to diſtant parts for a market; prudence, and ſound policy dictate an attention to every circumſtance which can facilitate a conveyance, or make the communication between them ſafe, eaſy, and the leaſt expenſive poſſible.

For ſome time before America was involved in the late conteſt with Great-Britain, the citizens of Pennſylvania had turned their attention to the improvement of the roads and inland navigation of this and the adjacent provinces, as they were then called: and the American Philoſophical ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge, conſidered it as part of their buſineſs to lend their aſſiſtance in making accurate ſurveys of the ground between the head waters of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and were at a large expence in having the courſes levelled which ſeemed favourable for a water communication between them: plans of their work, with eſtimates of the probable expence of making canals by three different routs, are given in the firſt volume of their tranſactions; and by connecting theſe water communications with the two bays, great and obvious advantages were propoſed to this and the neighbouring ſtates.

Nor were other citizens, or the legiſlature, inattentive to thoſe important concerns, as may be ſeen by the improvements which have been made in the rivers Schuylkill, Suſquehannah and Delaware; likewiſe, by ſeveral publications, which made their appearance in that day. To find a like diſpoſition revive and prevail at this time, ſo as to occaſion an aſſociation of a number of reſpectable citizens, who have theſe objects immediately in their view, cannot but afford ſatisfaction to every perſon who feels himſelf intereſted in the proſperity of this ſtate, the advancement of its trade and population.

That many great benefits will ariſe from a judicious improvement of the natural advantages which this ſtate affords, may eaſily be foreſeen. But to what extent, or in what parts they will be moſt likely ſpeedily to operate to the greateſt profit, eaſe and convenience of the inhabitants; and on what principles they ſhould be conducted, are not ſo readily to be diſcovered. It therefore behoves thoſe who have objects of ſuch great magnitude in contemplation, to ſtand open to a free inveſtigation of the merits of any plans which may be propoſed by them, although they might militate againſt private intereſt or collateral views.

In expectation that this will be the caſe, a cool obſerver begs leave to offer a few conſiderations to the attention of the Society, which may ſuſpend and circumſcribe their views for a moment, at leaſt from plans of improvement to which the remoteſt limits of this ſtate has fixed no bounds, to others of a minute and leſs expenſive nature, which, properly improved, may be more productive of preſent convenience and benefit, in a very extenſive degree, and contribute, with other public meaſures, to encreaſe the revenues of the ſtate, add to the opulence of the people, and give them an ability to carry into effect every well digeſted plan which may be propoſed by the SOCIETY.

In the conſideration of this ſubject, we ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh what ought to occupy the attention of the Society, and what ſhould be the limits of immediate legiſlative attention; that the Society may, with propriety, enquire into the ſtate of the roads, bridges, and water courſes or creeks and rivers; what improvements they will admit of, and in what way; obtain accurate ſurveys thereof, with plots and elevations of ſuch part of the country as may be uſeful; make eſtimates of the expence of ſuch improvements; inquire into the ſtate of population in different parts of the country; where it has met with diſcouragements, and from what circumſtances, whether they are natural or adventitious, capable of being removed or not, and by what means; the ſtate of cultivation of the country, of arts, manufactures and civilization; with ſuch methods of inviting & encouraging new ſettlers of ſuch a character as will be moſt likely ſpeedily to advance the beſt intereſts of the community at large, as well as making general improvements, and bring plans for theſe purpoſes into the view of the legiſlature. Where any of their plans are propoſed for legiſlative adoption or encouragement, they ought undoubtedly to be ſolidly conſidered, and the expediency of adopting them in preference to others ſhould clearly appear; beſides, that body, conſiſtently, might judge how far what the Society may propoſe is ſuitable to be undertaken at the preſent time, or may with more propriety be kept in view for future benefit, when the ſtate of population, the commerce of the interior parts, and the finances of the ſtate, all combine to ſay, let them be done.

I ſhould ſuppoſe, that in a country, with few or no inhabitants, the firſt object ſhould be, under certain reſtrictions, to invite and encourage ſettlers, by making the terms eaſy, and by obviating the difficulties which naturally occur to theſe, as much as may be, conſiſtent with the intereſts of the community at large: it is well known, that the firſt difficulties which theſe have to encounter with are not bad roads or want of water conveyance to market for the produce of the land or of their labours. Their difficulties and toil at firſt are of a different nature, and are occaſioned by the time neceſſary to clear and cultivate their ſeveral ſpots of ground, before they can gain a ſubſiſtance, their diſtance from neighbours and from mill, where they can have their bread-corn prepared for food, theſe, with other circumſtances of a local or perſonal nature, are what obſtructs the population of the country. And it may be known, that after theſe difficulties are overcome, that for a number of years, the produce of their labour barely ſerves for the ſupport of their families, and others who daily ſettle amongſt them, with whom, and with tranſient perſons, they have generally found a market. And I believe, the few ARTICLES of LUXURY which they uſe with the neceſſaries which they ſtand in need of, for a while are not ſo numerous as to add much to the cuſtom-houſe entries.

But with reſpect to that part of the country which is already greatly ſettled, it would be proper for the ſociety to take into view, the ſtate of population, ſo as to form a proper opinion, if it will admit advantageouſly at this time of an encreaſe, without being a detriment to other parts of the ſtate; and to inquire under what degree of improvement the lands have been cultivated, with the articles of produce, or manufacture, and thoſe which they ſtand in need of from other parts. Theſe inquiries would enable the SOCIETY to form an opinion, in what way they could beſt promote the intereſt of the preſent inhabitants of the ſtate at large, with the leaſt poſſible expence to the public, a ſyſtem of œconomy might by theſe precautions be adopted, which would create a confidence in their diſcretion, and occaſion ſuch benefits to accompany every plan as to give efficacy and ſucceſs. This would prepare the way for other more extenſive improvements, until the whole of the various plans propoſed by the ſociety might ſucceſſively be embraced, and lay the foundation of future grandeur & opulence to this city & country, and the union in general be ſo eſſentially benefited by deriving greater ſupport and energy from it, as to occaſion it to be placed in a more dignified rank in the ſcale of nations, than it otherwiſe would arrive at in the ſame period of time.

Theſe obſervations may be conſidered as intruſive by the ſociety, with reſpect to any plans which private companies or incorporated ſocieties may have in contemplation for individual or partial benefit: but where the ſchemes for improvement are ſuggeſted for public benefit, and to be carried on at public expence, a free diſquiſition needs no apology, neither ſhould it create any offence, where it is conducted with decency and proper deference to public opinion. I ſhall therefore conclude theſe few remarks with obſerving, that they are intended to introduce ſome further obſervations on this intereſting ſubject.

JUNIUS.

N. B. Theſe eſſays were in part wrote before the author had been informed of the reſolutions of the Houſe of Aſſembly, as publiſhed in the American Daily Advertiſer, which will account for no notice being taken of them.

N°. II.

OBSERVATIONS *on* ROADS *and* INLAND NAVIGATION.

From the well known effects of bad roads and a want of water tranſportation from the country to this city, not only in the neighbourhood, but through all the old ſettled populous counties, we may lay down the following concluſions as maxims, viz.

1ſt. That a country, which abounds with inhabitants, and is already under a ſtate of great improvement, which has not the benefits of good roads and improved water communications, muſt be in a leſs degree productive of revenue, and be in a leſs capacity to attain to opulence, than if all obſtructions ariſing from theſe circumſtances were removed; likewiſe, that theſe obſtructions places it in a ſituation equally diſadvantageous, as if it was as much more remote, in proportion as theſe difficulties lay in their way.

2d. That a country, or county, will be virtually brought nearer to the chief mart of commerce, by an improvement of the means of communication and conveyance, in proportion to the facility of ſuch communication and conveyance; and that the ſtate or community at large will be benefited by it, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, the ſtate of culture and of manufactures amongſt them; or in proportion to the convenience of ſettling and improving waſte lands.

3d. That lands without people, or that have but few inhabitants, muſt neceſſarily be incapable of receiving benefit from an improvement of its roads, or inland navigation, for the preſent at leaſt.

From a due conſideration of the import of theſe maxims, the following inferences may be made, viz. that an inhabited country will be greatly benefitted by good roads and navigable waters, and the lands and property of the proprietors be enhanced in value, whereby they would be enabled to contribute in the ſame degree to future plans of improvement. But when lands are in an uncultivated and unimproved ſtate, the proſpect of advantages from them to the public, however great, muſt be more remote, as it requires a length of time to bring a country into a ſtate of cultivation, to become productive either of revenue or much commerce: For which reaſon, it ought to be conſidered, whether the improvement of the communication and conveyance from the metropolis to far diſtant and unimproved territories, ſhould take place of improvements nearer home, amongſt a populous, productive country in various ways: In anſwer to this, I know that it has been frequently advanced, that when trade is once brought into a channel, it is not eaſily diverted from its old courſe. But this is a propoſition which does not carry an irrefutable evidence with it; for if a better and more commodious tract ſhould be pointed out, men are not like the element of water, governed by one loco-motive principle, which leads it in the loweſt channel, perhaps by a circuitous rout, although ſhorter diſtance might be obtained. For by the exerciſe of thoſe faculties of prudence and policy which are deeply radicated in commercial characters, they would perceive the advantages which would be derived by purſuing a ſhorter, eaſier, and leſs expenſive rout, in preference to a longer and more difficult one. An inſtance of this, which has greatly affected the commerce of this city, might be mentioned in proof of this aſſertion, if needful; and therefore the conſequences ſuppoſed to flow from that poſition are not to be apprehended.

Theſe ſtrictures are by no means held forth to diſcourage the exertions of the ſociety in the proſecution of their ſeveral laudable plans, which affords very flattering proſpects of extending and encreaſing the commerce of this metropolis to the weſtern and northern territories; provided they are done in a proper ſucceſſion, ſo as to haſten none of them before the right time; nor to neglect ſuch as require the preſent attention of the public at large. This has induced me to conſider the comparative benefits which this metropolis and the preſent inhabitants of the ſtate in general might obtain from different plans; by which it may appear, that by attempting to embrace more than there is a preſent ability to perform, it would damp the ardour for ſuch undertakings, and on a failure, well digeſted ſchemes would afterwards be rejected, and languiſh on account of former miſcarriages.

Whilſt the inhabitants of a rich, well-improved and populous country, are obliged to drag their produce to market through mud and mire, ſo as to often ſtall their horſes—whilſt their beaſts are jaded and worn out, and their carriages deſtroyed or often wanting repair from theſe circumſtances—whilſt they are obliged to drudge through ſlop and dirt to attend our market with the neceſſaries of life at an encreaſed expence, & ſometimes, even riſque to their perſons; will it be policy to neglect the improvement of theſe roads, when we have the example of Great-Britain, whom we emulate in our remembrance? Who has heard of their turn-pike roads, but regrets the want of ſome ſuch improvements amongſt us? The like obſervations might be applicable, if properly modified, to the inland navigation through the populous parts of the country. An attention to theſe matters will embrace a conſiderable ſhare of the work propoſed by the ſociety. To particulariſe what theſe ought to be, and which demands the more immediate attention of the public, may be referred to another number.

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

HONEST FOLKS LOOK OUT.

IT is truly a happy circumſtance that our ſtate and national governments are riſing in credit, and every good man will rejoice at it, but we ſhould not deceive ourſelves with vain expectations, raiſed by the artful traders in public ſecurities, in order to get an extravagant price for them—it is their art to ſell on contract for 60 and 90 days, and delude many people with flattering hopes that they will riſe ſtill in the ſame proportion they have in time paſt.—The honeſt people who have money to buy with, and are not much acquainted in the buſineſs, ought, Mr. Printer, to be informed that the ſubſcriptions to the Bank will be delayed for the admiſſion of ſtate notes which are aſſumed—and there are twenty-one millions and five hundred thouſand dollars of this paper to be ſubdued.—Will any one in his ſenſes believe it poſſible that this vaſt flood of paper will not greatly reduce the prices for a conſiderable time? Therefore don't let honeſt and good people be deceived by the artful ſound of high prices, obtained by artful long contracts.

Nothing is more deluſive than time to come; 90 days ſeems long in proſpect, but is a ſhadow that ſoon paſſes away, and often leaves the buyer on credit to deplore his error when too late.

February. OBSERVATION.

SALEM, February 11.

The PRESIDENT's BIRTH-DAY.

It is natural to a grateful mind to commemorate the periods of events that have given it joy and happineſs: hence, as men civilized, originated the cuſtom of celebrating the Birth-Days of Saints, Emperors, and Philoſophers: a cuſtom laudable in its obſervance, and honorable to its objects. The practice of it, however, like newſpaper characters, has become ſo univerſal, that birth-days have now very little more uſe than to fill the red catalogue of a Court Regiſter, and to beſtow royal bounties on fawning Poets Laureat. The proſtitution of a cuſtom is not a good argument againſt the proper uſes of it. The commemoration of events, productive of knowledge, happineſs or glory, promotes virtue and ſcience: On ſuch occaſions, the ſenſible and rational mind reflects with gratitude and applauſe on the objects—recounts their merit and claims to diſtinguiſhed fame and honour, and with a warm heart bleſſes their memory.

Few people in the records of hiſtory have better reaſon to celebrate a birth-day than have the people of America: and to their laſting honour will it be recorded, that no nation were ever ſo unanimous in their bleſſings to a benefactor, as are the people of this country, in their endleſs benedictions to their illuſtrious Preſident.

While the Patriot and Philoſopher with pleaſure contemplate the birth of a Confucius, an Antonius, a Lycurgus, an Aaron Rachild, a Trajan, an Alfred, a Columbus, and a Czar Peter, this day muſt add to the tranſport of their reflections, that it is the birth-day of the Preſident Waſhington: an event greatly glorious and happy to his own country, and uſeful to mankind. There is perhaps no character, in ancient or modern nations, or times, that ſo juſtly commands univerſal admiration and applauſe, as does the ſimple, unadorned reputation of this truly great man.

There are, in the long liſts of fame, characters of great and deſervedly laſting renown---names ſo revered and reſpected, as to occupy the minds of their admirers as ſuperior and adorable beings; deified by the ignorant, and canonized by the moſt poliſhed beings. Yet, if we compare the intrinſic merits of any, the moſt ſplendid of ancient or modern days, none will ſhine with more luſtre than America's firſt born, her boaſt and her ornament.

The Genius of America, with modeſt pride, may come forward and ſay, "The countries of the old world have gloried in their heroes and learned men: I may hope to profit by their example: Greece had a Solon, a Cimon, an Epaminondas, an Ariſtides, and her Demoſthenes: Rome in her ancient glory had her Ceſars, a Veſpaſian, a Cato, and Cincinnatus—a Titus and a Cicero: And in modern days her Innocents, her Gregorys, and her Clements.—Perſia, her Cyrus, Darius, and Artaxerxes: Arabia, her Mahomet: Macedon, her Philip and Alexander: France, her Charlemaign, her Othos, her Henry 4th and Louis 14th: Spain, her Charles 5th and her Gaſca: Germany, her Joſeph the 2d: Pruſſia, her Frederick: Sweden, her Charles the 12th: And England, her Edwards and Henrys---her Newton, her Marlboro', her Chatham and her Wolfe:--Illuſtrious Names!---the envy and the emulation of the ambitious, or the wiſe; the boaſt of their countries; and in them be ye happy, if you can ſay of them as I can of mine---The deeds of his public and private life withſtand the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of the moſt jealous eye; and his integrity, like a mountain, repulſes and overthrows ſuſpicion: Uniformly juſt and proper---virtuouſly great and unexceptionably good: A General, ſublimely victorious, deſcending from the plenitude of human authority, to a private ſtation,---and from a private ſtation, unanimouſly elected the Sovereign of an enlightened, a free, and a jealous people, without oppoſition, without diſtruſt, and without envy.---Such is my ſon: the true model for emulation, and a juſt example to future heroes."

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) Feb. 16.

On Monday ſe'nnight, a ſloop from the eaſtward, commanded by a Mr. Reed, foundered off Winter Harbour. She filled ſo faſt, after the leak was diſcovered, that the hands were obliged to leave her without taking ſo much as a cheſt, or a ſingle article of cloathing.---The ſloop went down in a few minutes after ſhe was left. The Captain and crew were then expoſed in a ſmall boat, ſeveral miles from the ſhore; and, when they reached the land, many of them were frozen, and all of them ſo fatigued, that they were unable to walk without aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Maſſachuſetts, with the advice of the Honorable Council, has been pleaſed to appoint Thurſday, the 31ſt day of March next, to be obſerved as a day of Faſting and Prayer throughout that commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 2.*

Tueſday, the 22d ult. being the anniverſary of the birth day of The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, when he attained to the 59th year of his age---the ſame was celebrated here with every demonſtration of public joy. The Artillery and Light-Infantry corps of the city were paraded, and at 12 o'clock a fœderal ſalute was fired. The congratulatory compliments of the members of the Legiſlature of the Union---the Heads of the Departments of State---Foreign Miniſters- -Officers, Civil and Military of the State --the Reverend Clergy---and of Strangers and Citizens of diſtinction, were preſented to the Preſident on this auſpicious occaſion.

Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot and Aaron Kitchell, Eſquires, are choſen Repreſentatives for the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the Congreſs of the United States, for two years from the 4th of March inſtant.

An error has appeared in ſeveral newſpapers, reſpecting the amount of the inhabitants of South-Carolina. The error is ſuppoſed to ariſe from inaccuracy in printing, 126,000 inſtead of 146,000, which is ſaid to be about the number of white inhabitants of that ſtate, beſides upwards 100,000 blacks, making the total number of inhabitants near 250,000, which will entitle that ſtate to ſeven members in the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives. In the ſingle diſtrict of Ninety-Six, which now ſends one member, there are upwards of 60,000 white inhabitants, as appears from actual return.

By a veſſel arrived here on Sunday, we hear that Auget and thirty of the people of colour, who were active in the late diſturbances in the Iſland of St. Domingo, were confined at Cape Francois, and condemned to be executed.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I am by profeſſion a farmer, I am not aſhamed to own that I can both read and write a little, and that I ſpend ſome of my leiſure hours in reading the newſpapers from the city. Peruſing one the other day, I was much pleaſed, as were ſome of my neighbours that happened to be preſent, at the following obſervations of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in their addreſs to the Governor, viz.

"In Pennſylvania, Sir, much depends upon you. In ſecuring to the individuals the happineſs which can be derived from their preſent inſtitution. Your patronage is great, and from our knowledge of your diſpoſition, diſcernment, and love of your country, we have the fulleſt confidence that you will appoint, to the various offices, men moſt eſteemed for abilities, aſſiduity, integrity, and patriotiſm---men who fear God, and eſchew evil."

From the foregoing obſervations, and the proofs already given us by the Governor of his impartiality, and diſpoſition to protect the innocent and peaceable part of the community, and to puniſh evil-doers, we cannot doubt, but, on a proper repreſentation on the part of the injured or oppreſſed, he will examine ſtrictly into the proceedings and conduct of all Magiſtrates complained of, and others who hold offices under the government, and remove, in due time, thoſe who have made themſelves obnoxious to the people by their overbearing inſolence, rioting, drunkenneſs, partiality and prejudice, to the injury of one ſett of men, and the encouragement of vicious, oppreſſive practices in others. Becauſe, when it is diſcovered that a few Magiſtrates and other officers of government combine together to oppreſs or inſult the people, or individuals, men who invade the rights of juſtice, and boldly dare, from a miſtaken idea of their conſequence, to perſecute their fellow-citizens for the ſlighteſt miſtakes, it becomes the duty of the people to cry aloud for redreſs, and in decent, but ſpirited, remonſtrances to our rulers, beg their interpoſition, to remove from an injured people the ſources from whence the complaints originate.

I cannot on the preſent occaſion paſs over, unnoticed, the Cincinnati Society's obſervations, in their late addreſs to the Governor. They are contained in theſe words:---"Our chief props are, friendſhip and charity; and our greateſt pride is, to ſupport order and good government." Such examples are worthy of imitation, and I am perſwaded will be encouraged by our preſent rulers. Why then ſhould any individual, or the people, who labour under the ſmalleſt oppreſſion, heſitate or be deterred from giving their aid to bring about a reform, when they diſcover it to be neceſſary, and that it will be of public utility. We ſhould not forget that ſacred regard, which every freeman ought to have for his rights and liberties. It may perhaps be aſked, what are the juſt privileges that lead to the proſperity of a free people? I anſwer, peace, and ſecurity under the laws. If this be admitted, which none but ſycophants or tyrants will deny, what muſt be the ſituation of a people, who ſuffer themſelves to be kept under a ſlaviſh fear by any man, or ſett of men, becauſe they hold petty offices under government? Reaſon and freedom (ſays a late eminent author) are our own, and given to us. To continue ſo, we are to uſe, but cannot reſign them, without rebelling againſt him who gave them. Indeed, common ſenſe and common reaſon muſt dictate to us, on a moment's reflection, that Magiſtrates and other civil officers, who are created by the people, can have no power over the people, farther than to keep them within the bounds of the law, by which they alſo are bound; and a deviation from the paths of juſtice on their ſide is conſidered the more cenſurable, becauſe they are placed over us as diſtributors of juſtice, not violators of it. I therefore do contend, that no man is fit to be in any public ſtation in a republican government like ours, if, through fear, or favour, he is to be deterred from doing his duty; nor ſhould the man who tamely looks on, and ſees a fellow-citizen abuſed without a cauſe, and dare not interfere, although cloathed with authority, a man, I ſay, ſo puſillanimous ſhould not be ſuffered to caſt a ſtigma on the office he holds.

A Judge in England was not afraid to commit the King's ſon for an inſult offered to him in the court, which met with the approbation of the King, and very juſtly; becauſe it was ſupporting his own dignity, as every Magiſtrate amongſt us ſhould ſupport the dignity of the ſtate, or the county they belong to. The fear of offending is criminal on his part, and gives the peaceable part of the community a juſt cauſe of complaint, becauſe it may in the end tend to his being obliged to obey the orders of perhaps a tyrant, whom he is afraid to offend. To prevent ſuch evils as muſt of courſe follow, the people ſhould not be intimidated from making uſe of their reaſon and freedom, but lay their complaints before the fountain head of authority, where there are no combinations of men to dread, but their oppreſſors have every thing to dread; for, notwithſtanding their boaſted influence, and the great powers inveſted in their friends; as ſome of their advocates hold out, to deter us from complaining, the injured may aſſure themſelves of an impartial hearing, a redreſs of grievances, and ſecurity under the laws.

Whatever may be the opinion that ſome men may entertain of the author of theſe reflections, I am reſolved to continue them whenever occaſion requires. Being actuated by the juſteſt principles, I am determined to ſpare none in future, whoſe overbearing inſolence, partiality, avarice, or ignorance, ſhall aim to plunge the people into diſagreeable jealouſies and tumults: So, on the other hand, I ſhall be as ready, and as well pleaſed, to give juſt praiſe to thoſe in authority, whoſe virtue and prudence ſhew them to be zealous in and capable of advancing the public good; becauſe, from what little knowledge I have of the world and mankind, I am perſuaded that equal juſtice and humanity, ſo very neceſſary to render ſociety happy, are only found among generous, liberal minds. Conſequently, it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to detect and hold up to public view thoſe little minded men in office, who, by their pernicious conduct, protect and patroniſe overbearing and oppreſſive practices in any man or ſett of men.

I ſhall not at preſent apply theſe reflections to any particular county in the ſtate; but, as it is a ſubject which deſerves the conſideration of every wellwiſher to order and good government, you will, I doubt not, think them worthy of a place in your uſeful paper, which circulates amongſt us. A MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMER.

Feb. 20, 1791.

German NEWS-PAPER.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed in this city, many years ago, a Weekly News-Paper in the German Language, begs leave to inform the public, that the encouragement he has met with, and the extenſive circulation the ſaid paper has obtained, have enabled him a few months ſince to publiſh it TWICE a week, viz. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. He hopes he may at the ſame time be allowed to recommend the ſame to the notice of Merchants, Traders, and others who have advertiſements to inſert, as this paper will afford the means to circulate the ſame through thoſe parts of this and the neighbouring ſtates, which are chiefly inhabited by Germans; and to aſſure them, that their intereſt ſhall be carefully attended to, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

MELCHIOR STEINER, PRINTER,
In Race ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, No. 71.

Philad. Feb. 21, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits at law muſt be commenced; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, at his Counting-Houſe, No 23, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

March 1, 1791. 5 t — CADWALADER EVANS, Adminiſtrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed.

ON Fifth Day, the 17th of March next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, a ſmall PLANTATION of about 67 acres of good land, late the property of Thomas Butcher, deceaſed, lying in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, pleaſantly ſituated on the great road leading from Mount-Holly to Springfield, and not more than a ſhort mile from Mount-Holly, where there is a Friends Meeting and Church kept; likewiſe a Griſt-mill, Saw-mill and a good Market. There are on the ſaid Plantation, a good two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe with three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under part of it, a good barn, corn-houſe, ſtables and ſome other neceſſary buildings; an excellent apple orchard, with a number of other good fruit trees. About 12 acres of the land is good run meadow ground, the remainder good plow land, in tolerable good cedar fence.

Likewiſe, at the ſame time will be expoſed to Sale, ſundry other LOTS of LAND, all lying near the above deſcribed Plantation, and will ſuit any perſon very well that ſhould purchaſe the ſaid Plantation, and wiſhes to have more land; which ſaid ſaid Lots contain as follows:--35 acres chiefly woodland and meadow ground, three Lots of good upland meadow ground, one containing 10 acres, one 9¾ acres, and the other 7 acres; two Lots of Plowland, one containing 11 acres, the other 6 acres; one other Lot, part plowland and part meadow ground, containing 7 acres. An indiſputable title will be given for the above Lands. Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſame before the day of ſale, may, by applying to Thomas Butcher on the Place, or John and Bennajah Butcher, living near the place.

February 25, 1791. SARAH BUTCHER,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
JOSEPH MORGAN.

THE ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN HART, Eſq; late of Newtown, Bucks county, deceaſed, give Notice, that they intend to make a final ſettlement of their accounts by the 15th April next; requeſt all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and alſo all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment by that time, to

Feb. 14, 1791. JOSEPH HART, and THOMAS FOLWELL, } Executors.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 28, 1791.

BY virtue of a Precept from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Auction, on the Premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, Robert Chriſtie, and others; containing 112 acres and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Matthews.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

A STATED Meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern, on Monday next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

March 2. MATHEW CAREY, Secretary.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue.

On Friday, the 25th of March inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on Cheſnut-Hill,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or ſtand for public buſineſs, ſituated in the Fork of the two Main Roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on the top of Cheſnut-Hill, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county. The premiſes contains 26 acres, 10 of which are woodland, a good bearing orchard, garden, and a number of cherry-trees; the remainder plow-land, the whole under good poſt and rail fence. The houſe is built of ſtone, fronts the road, and conſiſts of ſix rooms, garret and kitchen; and cellars under the whole. There are likewiſe adjoining the houſe, a large frame building, occupied at preſent as a ſtore, a large barn and ſtabling, with conſiderable ſtores for ſalt, &c, and a pump of water at the door. This ſtand has been occupied as a ſtore and public houſe for many years, is a healthy ſituation, and ten miles from the city. Attendance will be given and terms made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

March 1, 1791. SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Matthias Buſh, deceaſed.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THREE and an half acres of LAND under cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituate in Southwark, about one mile from the Hill Market, down Joſeph Johnſon's lane, now in the tenure of Andrew Weaver. There are upon the premiſes, a brick dwelling houſe, a ſmall orchard, conſiſting of apples and cherries, a cow-ſtable with a loft over it for hay, an oven, and a well of excellent water near the houſe. If more convenient to the tenant, the houſe, ſtable, and only one acre of ground for a garden, with the orchard, may be had. For terms enquire in Market, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, of THOMAS MOORE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

The ATSION IRON-WORKS,

WITH the Mills, Lands and Improvements appurtenant thereto, ſituate partly in Burlington, and partly in Glouceſter counties, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within thirty miles of the city of Philadelphia, and about nine miles from the navigable waters of Little Egg-Harbour, and ſixteen miles from a landing on the tide waters of Delaware; conſiſting of a blaſt furnace now at work, the ſtack of which is new, and the caſting-houſe, bellows, &c. lately put in thorough repair; an air furnace in good repair; a forge with four fires and two hammers in complete order; a ſtamping-mill for cinder; a griſt-mill nearly new; two ſaw-mills, well repaired, and a ſeat for a third mill, which may anſwer well either for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, ſlitting or rolling mill, or other water-works, having a dam, &c. ready and well ſupplied with water; a ſpacious coal-houſe for the furnace, and another for the forge, the latter juſt built, and the former nearly new; a ſmith's ſhop; a convenient large dwelling-houſe, with a roomy, commodious kitchen, a ſmoke-houſe, ſpring-houſe and other uſeful out-buildings; an extenſive ſtore-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. a garden well incloſed, a young thriving orchard and ſeveral hundred acres of cleared plow and meadow-land, incloſed with good cedar fence: alſo, three commodious farm-houſes, barns and out-houſes, and for the accommodation of workmen and their families, upwards of 20 good frame and log-dwellings, to many of which are improved gardens. Belonging to this eſtate are about 20,000 acres of land, conveniently ſurrounding the improvements, moſtly covered with thriving and good timber for coaling and ſawing; a conſiderable part of the ſoil well adapted to raiſing of rye and Indian corn, and latterly ſeveral large lots of bottom land having been cleared and drained, promiſe well for good meadow. The ore lies in great quantities from ¼ to ½ mile from the furnace---the moſt diſtant don't exceed four miles, and the roads level and good. The quality of the ore is well known, the refined bar-iron made therefrom being well approved both in New-York and Philadelphia, and the caſtings are allowed to be equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt for toughneſs of quality, the potaſh kettles made at Atſion having had the preference to moſt, if not all, brought to the New-York market. Upon the whole, the main objects generally ſought for in profitable iron-works are not wanting here. The ſtream of water is large and good, the ore and wood to all appearance may laſt a long ſeries of years, and the carriage to market ſhort and convenient.---Theſe works have been profitable to the concerned, as their books will ſhew; which may be viewed by perſons inclining to purchaſe. The eſtate will, nevertheleſs, be ſold on low terms, and a conſiderable ſacrifice made for the eaſe and relief of one of the owners, who has long had the principal management of it, and is earneſtly deſirous of being releaſed from the weight of the buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons inclining to treat for the whole, or any part thereof, are deſired to apply to JOSEPH SALTER, on the premiſes, GEORGE BOWNE, merchant, in New-York, or to JOHN or HENRY DRINKER, in Philadelphia.

25th 2d mo. 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE elegant and ſpacious Manſion-Houſe, lately occupied by Abel James, deceaſed, with out-houſes, coach-houſes, a barn, ſtables, orchards, gardens. &c. adjoining thereto, together with ſeveral good farm-houſes, barns, gardens, orchards, &c. highly convenient and well-accommodated for tenants, with about 280 acres of excellent plough and meadow land, ſituate from four to five miles from the city of Philadelphia, and between Frankford road and the river Delaware. The manſion-houſe, with the gardens, and other improvements annexed, may me juſtly deſcribed as one of the moſt elegant country ſeats in the vicinity of this city. The ſoil of the meadow and upland is in general rich and ſtrong, and incloſed with excellent fence. The ſaid 280 acres being divided into lots from 20 to 60 acres, will be ſold in parts or the whole, together with the manſion-houſe, as may beſt accommodate purchaſers.

Alſo a plantation and tract of land, ſituate about four miles from this city; bounded on the north by the great road leading from Point-no-Point to Philadelphia, on the ſouth by the river Delaware, on the weſt by land of George Fox, and on the eaſt by land late John Parrock's; containing about 38 acres of plow and 42 acres rich meadow ground, ſecured by well-conſtructed banks and walls. On this eſtate are two dwelling-houſes; the one a brick building, the other frame, each two ſtories high; a frame kitchen, a ſpacious barn, and an orchard; the whole commanding a very pleaſent proſpect of the river Delaware, the harbour and city of Philadelphia.

One other plantation and tract of land, ſituate about four miles from this city; bounded on the north by the aforeſaid road from Point-no-Point, on the eaſt by ground of John Lynn and Henry Drinker, on the ſouth by the river Delaware, and on the weſt by land of Michael Hillegas; containing about 27 acres of plow-land, and 33 acres of good marſh meadow, well walled and banked. On the upland, there are a ſmall orchard, a dwelling houſe and barn. Perſons inclining to purchaſe any of the above-mentioned eſtates, are deſired to apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq; HENRY DRINKER, or THOMAS STEWARDSON.

Second Month 24th, 1791.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening---Four Lots or Pieces of Ground; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from Delaware river, and nearly oppoſite the Hoſpital, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing and county of Philadelphia (being part of a large lot, whereon is a meſſuage, known by the name of Lebanon, and now occupied as a public houſe of entertainment) and marked in a plan or partition thereof, viz.

No. 2. Containing in Front on South-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in length or depth 162 feet; bounded on the eaſt by a lot in ſaid plan No. 1, granted to Paul Connor, on the ſouth by an alley left open in ſaid plan, 28 feet wide, called Cook's Alley, on the weſt by lot marked No. 3, and on the north by South-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 6. Situate on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, and weſt ſide of Tenth-ſtreet, containing in front on South-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length 164 feet; bounded eaſt by Tenth-ſtreet, ſouth by Cook's Alley aforeſaid, weſt by lot No. 7. in ſaid plan, north by South-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 15. Situate on the eaſt ſide of Tenth-ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid Tenth-ſtreet 34 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the north by lot in ſaid plan No. 44, on the eaſt by Jacob Blackney's ground, on the ſouth by William Cliffton's ground, and on the weſt by Tenth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 17. Situate on the weſt ſide of Tenth-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid Tenth-ſtreet 33 feet and 5 inches, and in length or depth 162 feet; bounded on the ſouth by a lot in ſaid plan No. 18, on the weſt by an alley 18 feet wide, called Hans's Alley, on the north by No. 16, and on the eaſt by Tenth-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John M'Garvey, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, a certain Piece of Meadow Ground; ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a ſtake in the old bank, dividing this from the marſh or cripple which was divided and belonging to the heirs of Jacob Walter, deceaſed, thence by a lot of meadow ground marked in the plan of lots No. 4, north 21 degrees eaſt 29 perches, to the middle of a 30 feet wide lane, laid out for the accommodation of this and the adjoining lot to No. 6, in ſaid plan, north 61½ degrees eaſt to a ſtake, the corner of this and the beforementioned lot No. 6, 15 perches and 8-10ths of a perch, thence ſouth 26 degrees eaſt 26 perches to a ſtake in the old bank aforeſaid, thence by the ſame to the place of beginning, containing about 3¼ acres and 17 perches: Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Walter, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening---Two certain Lots or Pieces of Ground; ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: One of them containing in front on Vine-ſtreet about 80 feet, and in length or depth 140 feet; bounded ſouthward with Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward with the Moravian burying-ground, northward with the lot hereinafter mentioned, and weſtward with ground of William Lawrance---And the other of ſaid lots ſituate on the weſt ſide of a new ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet about 40 feet, and in depth 169 feet; bounded ſouthward with the above deſcribed lot, weſtward with William Lawrance's ground, northward with Chriſtopher Hinde's ground, and eaſtward with the ſaid new ſtreet. On ſaid place there are erected, a two ſtory brick houſe and brick kitchen, which has been occupied for ſeveral years as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the ſign of the Three Tons: Taken in execution as the property of Amy Jones, late deceaſed, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening---A certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, Kitchen, Store-Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, between Water-ſtreet and the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet about 30 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 50 feet; bounded on the weſt by a meſſuage and lot of Daniel Richards, on the north by a 4 feet wide alley, on the eaſt by a cart-way leading from Callowhill ſtreet, northward, and ſouth by Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 11 0 0 ſterling: Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Lawrance, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Northampton county, February 8, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Gerlach Kline, Inn-keeper, in Upper Millford townſhip, and county aforeſaid, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, Two certain Tracts of Land, ſituate in Upper Millford townſhip, in the county of Northampton; one of ſaid tracts is bounded by lands of Daniel Stouffer, George Helligaſs, and others, containing 53 acres, more or leſs; the other tract bounded by lands of George Helligaſs, Adam Wardman, and others, containing 42 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Bitting, and to be ſold, by ‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, February 8, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Henry Bower, Inn-keeper, in the town of Emmouſe, on Monday, the 7th of March next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Millford, bounded by lands of Doctor Martin, John Wetzel, Nicholas Kline, John Nees and Chriſtian Stenger, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Newmyer, and to be ſold, by ‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Seventy Acres of Land to be Sold,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Blockly, in Philadelphia county, three miles from the Middle ferry, between 30 and 40 acres of which are woodland. There are on the premiſes a log houſe and barn, a well of excellent water, &c. It is offered for ſale at £7 10 per acre, one half the money to be paid on executing the deed. Enquire of RICHARD WHITEHEAD, ſcrivener, in Vine-ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, or of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. ANN EMLEN.

Philadelphia, Second Mo. 21ſt, 1791. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 7th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premiſes, (if not Sold before at private Sale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on French creek, in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, near Warwick Furnace, and about 38 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 acres, whereof about 180 are cleared, the remainder good woodland, moſtly cheſnut and oak; about 60 acres of watered meadow are made, and more may be made with ſmall expence, and has a good mill-ſeat. There are on the premiſes, two good dwelling-houſes, the one a ſtone and the other a block-houſe, a ſtone barn, 76 by 36 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, a block barn, 55 by 24 feet, a good ſpring-houſe near the door, and two orchards with excellent fruit. There is a very good paſture in the woods.

At the ſame time will be Sold, ſix young Steers, Cows and ſundry Houſhold Furniture. Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, by ‡ MICHAEL WARTMAN.

Lands, Mills, Stock, &c. for Sale.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, on the 22d day of March next, the following Property, viz.

No. 1. ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-EIGHT acres of Land, ſituate in the Delaware ſtate, on Red-Clay creek, New-Caſtle county, three miles from Newport, four and a half from Wilmington, and fourteen from Elkton, a noted wheat market. On the premiſes are erected a Merchant-mill and dwelling-houſe, a ſaw mill, Cooper's ſhop, and ſtable. The Merchant-mill and dwelling-houſe are of ſtone, under one roof, 54 feet by 36, five floors, new and in good order. The mill has 16 feet head and fall, a pair of good Burrs, and all the neceſſary machinery heretofore common, and that lately invented, by which one miller can make 150 barrels of ſuperfine flour per week. The ſtream has never been known to fail, but will afford water to turn four pair of ſtones in common, and at all ſeaſons two. Near the mill door is a never failing ſpring of excellent water, which may be applied to paper-making, diſtilling, &c. On the ſame race which ſupplies the Merchant-mill, is a ſaw-mill compleat, in good order, and will cut 1000 feet per day. A mill of 20 feet head, alſo may be erected, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow watered from the ſame ſtream. The land is well wooded and watered, and will be ſold in one or more tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

No. 2. Three hundred and thirteen acres of Land on Suſquehanna, near the town of Berwick, 110 miles from Philadelphia.

No. 3. Two Lots in Newport, ſuitable to erect ſtore-houſes, wharves, &c.

No. 4. A Piece of Meadow in Newport Marſh.

Alſo Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Hogs and farming Utenſils. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in caſh, or three months at fartheſt, and the reſt of the conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, by

JOHN, THEOPHILUS & OLIVER EVANS.

Red-Clay creek, February 16, 1791. ¶ 4 w.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 12, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Jonathan Harlan, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Friday, the 11th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Meſſuages, and three ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough aforeſaid, one of them bounded by lands of Andrew Maguire, Aaron Baker and others, containing 130 acres, more or leſs; one other bounded by lands of Moſes Edwards, Michael Harlan, John Paſſmore and others, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; and the other bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, Caleb Phipps, and land late of John Montgomery, deceaſed, containing 75 acres, more or leſs. The above tracts are on the Waters of Doe-Run, good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of woodland to each tract; and on the two firſt tracts, which are adjoining, upwards of 50 acres of good meadow are already made, and 40 acres more may be made; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Elizabeth Ring, deceaſed.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 12, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of March next, at the houſe of Iſaac Webb, Inn-keeper, in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Tract, Plantation or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, about one mile from the Court-Houſe in ſaid town; bounded by lands of Abiah Taylor, John Hannum, Eſq; Joſhua Hoopes, Nathan Cope and others, containing 200 acres. There are on ſaid premiſes, a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, built with ſtone and brick, a large barn, built with brick, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a number of other buildings, ſituated in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country, on the new weſtern road leading from the city of Philadelphia through Straſburgh and Lancaſter, and about half a mile from Brandywine creek. There are on ſaid premiſes upwards of 20 acres of watered meadow, about 50 acres of woodland, the upland is good for grain or paſture, with a quarry of lime-ſtone thereon. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Parke.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 22d day of next Month, (March) if not diſpoſed of before at Private Sale, either together or ſeparate,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, conſiſting of a Plantation, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, ſituate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; the plantation containing 252 acres of land, about one-third timber, 20 acres of meadow, chiefly watered, and the remainder good for either grain or paſture. There are thereon, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables and cow-houſe. The mill is an overſhot, on a pretty large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr, the other country made, and is accommodated with a dwelling-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings. The whole of the improvements are ſubſtantially erected and in pretty good order, and may be entered on the 1ſt of April next. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

‡4 w JOHN WATSON.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

Dec. 22d, 1790. t J.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

GRÆME PARK

Will be expoſed to Sale, at public Vendue,

on the premiſes, in lots, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers (if not ſold before at private ſale) on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March next, the vendue to begin at two o'clock P. M.

THE advantages of this extraordinary tract of land for a Gentleman Farmer are ſo well known in the neighbourhood, that a farther deſcription is ſcarce neceſſary but to ſtrangers. The premiſes are ſituated in a very healthy part of the county of Montgomery, and townſhip of Horſham, containing about 560 acres of land of an excellent quality, 200 acres are finely wooded with the beſt of timber, moſtly cleared from all underbruſh. There are 40 acres of good meadow, part of which may be laid under water, and more made. The whole tract is exceedingly well watered by ten fine ſprings and a branch of Neſhaminey running through it, on which a griſt mill might be built with eaſe, as a good quarry of ſtone can be opened. The buildings are, a ſtone manſion houſe of three ſtories, 60 feet front and 30 deep, finiſhed in the beſt manner, fit for the genteeleſt family; a convenient kitchen and bake-houſe, a ſtone farm houſe 110 feet long and 30 feet wide, a large barn, ſtone cow-houſe and dairy, with a number of other out buildings, very convenient for domeſtic uſe. There are two orchards of excellent fruit, and a garden of two acres ſurrounded with a ſtone wall and terrace. The diſtance from Philadelphia is about 19 miles, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral places of worſhip, and contiguous to ſome good griſt mills. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the whole, or any part thereof, at private ſale, may apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, FREDERICK PHILE, or ELIAS BOUDINOT, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, by whom a good title will be given. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

February 2, 1791. tbct 10, M

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable Tract of Meadow Ground, containing about 100 acres, ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, within the banks of a tract of ground known by the name of the Repaupa Meadows. A conſiderable part of this meadow is well improved, and produced upwards of two tons and an half of hay an acre for ſeveral years paſt, and it is computed that about two hundred dollars laid out in ditching, ſowing graſs ſeeds, &c. will put the whole in good order.

There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe and other convenient buildings, with a garden, a good landing and wharff for ſtacking hay upon, and putting it on board veſſels for market, and there are convenient ſpots on the back part of the premiſes, ſecured from freſhes, for more buildings, hay barracks, &c. and to keep cattle when neceſſary, and alſo for ſome plow-land, garden, &c.

A large ſtrong pair of flood-gates have been lately put up adjoining this meadow, which will give vent to all the water, in one or two tides, that may come upon the meadows if the banks ſhould break, and the owners of this body of meadow are bound together by law to keep the banks in repair at their joint expence. Shallops often go from the landing to Philadelphia in half a tide.

If this eſtate is not diſpoſed of at private ſale before the 15th day of March, it will on that day be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mark Winter, innkeeper, in Woodbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. Public ſecurities, at the market price, will be taken in payment.

Thoſe who chooſe to view the premiſes will pleaſe to apply to the tenant, to Mr William White, ſurveyor, Mr. Daniel Sutherland, both near thereto, or Mr. John Jefferie, at Clonmell; and to know the terms of ſale, to Mr. John Wilſon, at Mr. John Pemberton's, in Philadelphia, Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Mount-Holly, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, by whom a good title will be made to the purchaſer.

Feb. 15th, 1791. JOHN LEE.

The time of a likely Negro Boy,

about eight years old, to be diſpoſed of for terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber above.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large FARM, in Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Lewis Puſey, being in a good neighbourhood, containing 400 acres, one half cleared, the remainder well timbered. The improvements are a large double two ſtory brick dwelling houſe and kitchen; is ſo ſituated as to command a proſpect of the meadows of which there are upwards of 40 acres, well watered by a never failing ſtream, that is brought within 20 feet of the door, alſo a ſtone ſpring houſe at a convenient diſtance, a large barn and ſtables, a good orchard of upwards of 200 apple trees.

The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time to pay the money, and may enter on the 25th of next month; and if not then ſold, will be rented. Apply at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, to

J. R. & A. DAWES,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A quantity of cotton and pimento, and ſeveral pair of beſt burr mill-ſtones: alſo juſt landed at Market-ſtreet wharf, ſugar in ſmall hogſheads and barrels, green coffee, and a few hogſheads molaſſes. 2d mo. 11th.

Cheſter, February 21ſt, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 14th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Intereſt, late the property of Henry Hays, deceaſed, ſituate in the town of Darby, about ſeven miles from Philadelphia, on the great road from thence to Cheſter, viz.

No. 1. The noted and well accuſtomed tavern (called the Compaſs); the houſe is large and convenient, having a pump of good water in the kitchen, the cellars paved with brick, a ſaddle room and ſmoke houſe adjoining the kitchen, good ſtables and ſheds, with a large and convenient garden.

No. 2. A lot oppoſite No. 1, on High-ſtreet, containing about half an acre, whereon are erected a ſmall barn, a ſtable and ſheds, and on which are ſundry valuable fruit trees.

No. 3. A lot adjoining No. 2, containing five acres and one quarter of highly improved land, about two acres whereof is an orchard of grafted fruit, about ten years planted. This lot has the advantage of a 20 feet lane from the back end. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Hays, deceaſed, and to be ſold by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

☞ Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, amongſt which are a clock, bed and bedding, cheſt of drawers, a large walnut table, and ſundry other articles, late the property of Henry Hays, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known by

¶ HUGH LLOYD, Adminiſtrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3171.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 18, 1791.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered the following meſſage from the Preſident of the United States:

United States, February 18, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE received from the Secretary of State, a report on the proceedings of the Governor of the North Weſtern Territory at Kaſkaſkia, Kahokia and Prairie, under the reſolution of Congreſs of Auguſt 29th, 1788, which containing matter proper for your conſideration, I lay the ſame before you.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary Lear, after delivering the above meſſage, informed the Houſe, that the Preſident had this day approved and ſigned an act, which originated in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, entituled An Act to continue in force for a limited time, an act, entituled An Act to regulate proceſſes in the Judicial Courts of the United States;

And that he had approved and ſigned a reſolution permitting Andrew Brown, or any other Printer, to publiſh authenticated copies of the laws of the United States.

The meſſage and report were, on motion, tranſmitted to the Senate.

A meſſage was afterwards received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the Preſident had this day approved and ſigned An Act for the admiſſion of the ſtate of Vermont into the Union.

The petitions of Charles M'Lane and Roſina Jones, were referred to the Secretary of the Department of War; and leave was again given, that Peter Schaffner might withdraw a petition heretofore preſented to the Houſe on his part.

The Houſe then proceeded to the further conſideration of the amendments, propoſed by the Senate, to the bill "repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States: and for appropriating the ſame;" and after ſome debate, on motion of Mr. Madiſon, the following ſection was, by a majority of 35 to 21, ſtruck out, as an amendment to one of the amendments propoſed by the Senate, which was, to ſtrike out the words printed in Italic.

And be it further enacted, that the proſecution for all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, and for all duties payable in virtue thereof, and which ſhall be duly paid, ſhall and may be had before *any Juſtice of the Peace, or Court of any ſtate, of competent jurisdiction,* or Court of the United States, of the diſtrict, in which the cauſe of action ſhall ariſe, with an appeal as in other caſes: *provided that, where the cauſe of action ſhall exceed in value fifty dollars, the ſame ſhall not be cognizable before a Juſtice of the Peace only.*

The Ayes and Noes being called for, were—Yeas 35, Noes 21.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of ſome other amendments, and after further debate, Adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1791.

Sundry petitions were read, and ſeverally referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) gave notice, that, on Monday next, he would move for leave to bring in a bill, to continue in force An Act paſſed at the firſt Seſſion of Congreſs, regulating the Poſt Office.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, concerning the exports of the United States, was referred to a ſpecial committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Carroll, Bourne and Sedgwick.

The Houſe, purſuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the further conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the revenue bill; and having gone through the ſame,

Reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill, giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont. The committtee having gone through the bill, roſe and reported it, with an amendment, which being adopted by the Houſe, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill regulating the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the ſtates of Kentucky and Vermont; and having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported it without amendments: Whereupon it was read a third time and paſſed.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing compenſations for clerks, marſhals and jurors; and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe and reported progreſs. Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 21 1791.

An engroſſed bill, giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont, being read a third time, and the blanks being filled up, was paſſed.

Several reports from the Secretary of the Department of War, on ſundry petitions heretofore referred to him, were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goodhue, from the committee to whom was referred the Preſident's meſſage of the 14th inſtant, reported a reſolution, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, reſumed the conſideration of the bill, providing compenſations for clerks, marſhals and jurors; after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe and reported it with ſundry amendments, which being adopted by the Houſe, and further amendments made, the bill was referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Madiſon, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, to explain and amend an act, entituled, "An act making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States," which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was ordered to be engroſſed.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration a bill to compenſate Captain Joſhua Barney, and reported the ſame with amendments. On the queſtion for engroſſing the bill, it paſſed in the negative.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that the Senate had paſſed, with amendments, a bill tranſmitted to them from this Houſe.

The title of the bill was not read; and orders were given for clearing the galleries.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1791.

An engroſſed bill, to explain and amend an act, entituled, "An act making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States," was read a third time, and paſſed,

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, more effectually to ſecure the collection of the duties by law impoſed on wines, was diſcharged from further proceeding therein.

Mr. Boudinot, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, which, after the firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to morrow.

The committee appointed to conſider and report, whether any further proviſion is neceſſary, to ſecure the due accounting for the monies expended in the Department of War, reported a reſolution, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A report from the Secretary of the Department of War, on ſundry petitions, which the Houſe had referred to him, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate receded from ſome and adhered to others of the amendments propoſed by them to the revenue bill.

The Houſe, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill ſupplementary to the bill incorporating the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States; and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe, and reported it with amendments, which being adopted by the Houſe, the bill, after ſome further amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee of enrolled bills, reported the bill regulating the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the ſtates of Kentucky and Vermont; and Mr. Speaker ſigned the ſame.

The Houſe then took up the Senate's amendments to the revenue bill; and having conſidered the ſame, and agreed to ſeveral of them, reſolved to inſiſt upon an amendment which they had propoſed to one of them, by which they intended to limit to the ſpace of two years the continuance of the exciſe officers ſalaries (which the bill leaves at the diſpoſal of the Preſident) inſtead of having them continued until altered by law, as was propoſed by the Senate's amendment.

A ſecond meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate, having twice read the bill for altering the time of the next meeting of Congreſs, had reſolved that it ſhould not paſs to a third reading.

The report of the committee on the Preſident's meſſage of the 14th inſtant, was read the ſecond time. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY February 23 1791.

An engroſſed bill, ſupplementary to the act incorporating the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States, was read a third time, and, the blanks being filled up, was paſſed.

The Houſe took up for conſideration, and concurred in a reſolution ſent yeſterday from the Senate, requeſting that the Preſident will communicate to the National Aſſembly of France, the ſenſe which Congreſs entertain of the honor paid by that body to the memory of Benjamin Franklin.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the grant of further compenſation to the commiſſioners of the loan-office, for the extraordinary expences incurred in the execution of the act making proviſion for the public debt, was read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Williamſon, Partridge and White.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had paſſed, with amendments, the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont; and requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe in the ſaid amendments. Mr. Otis further informed the Houſe, that the Senate had reſolved, that the bill, authorizing the Preſident to cauſe the debt due to foreign officers to be diſcharged, ſhould not paſs to a third reading.

The Houſe then proceeding to ſecret buſineſs, the gallery was cleared.

After the opening of the doors, a meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate inſiſted on their amendment to the revenue bill, and had appointed a committee to confer with a committee of this Houſe. Meſſrs. Boudinot, White and Livermore were appointed on the part of the Houſe.

On motion, it was reſolved, that the report of the ſelect committee, on the Preſident's meſſage of the 14th inſtant, be referred to the Secretary of State, and that he be directed to report to Congreſs the nature and extent of the privileges and reſtrictions of the commercial intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations, and ſuch meaſures, as he ſhall think proper to be adopted, for the improvement of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare, and from the ſaid committee, Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported, a bill to determine the day of the next meeting of Congreſs; which bill, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was ordered to be engroſſed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1791.

Sundry memorials and petitions being preſented, read, and ſeverally referred to the heads of departments, Saturday next was appointed for taking into conſideration ſeveral reports of committees, and of the Secretaries of the Treaſury and the Department of War, on petitions heretofore referred to them.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of William Simmons, was read; and the Houſe having agreed to the ſame, appointed Meſſrs. Trumbull, Bourne and Foſter a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, providing compenſations for the officers of the ſeveral courts of law, and for jurors and witneſſes; which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The Houſe having taken into conſideration the amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont, concurred with them in the ſaid amendment.

Mr. Bourne, from the committee appointed, reported a bill to repeal ſo much of the impoſt law, as rates the Daniſh rix-dollar at 100 cents. Read a firſt time.

The report of the committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of the exports of the United States, was twice read; the Houſe, having agreed to the ſame, ordered that 300 copies of it be printed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported that the committee had this day preſented to the Preſident, for his approbation, the enrolled bill, regulating the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the ſtates of Kentucky and Vermont; and alſo that they had examined, and found to be duly enrolled, the reſolution of both Houſes, requeſting the Preſident to communicate to the National Aſſembly of France, the ſenſe which Congreſs entertain of the honor paid by that Body to the memory of Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Williamſon, from the committee appointed, reported a bill making compenſations to the Commiſſioners of Loans, for their extraordinary expences and ſervices, which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report, whether any, and what additions are neceſſary to be made to his return of the exports of the United States.

An engroſſed bill, fixing the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs, was read a third time and paſſed: the blank being filled up with "*the fourth Monday in October next.*"

The Houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department; and having gone through the ſame, reported it with amendments, which being agreed to by the Houſe, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the memorial of Thomas M'Kean and others, public creditors, was taken up for a ſecond reading; and after ſome debate, the following reſolution was agreed to by a majority of 53 to 2.

Reſolved, That it would be inexpedient to alter the ſyſtem for funding the public debt, eſtabliſhed during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs; and that the prayer of the petition of Thomas M'Kean and others, ſtiling themſelves a committee of the public creditors of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and alſo of other petitions on that ſubject, cannot be granted.

FRIDAY, February 25, 1791.

An engroſſed bill, ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Bourne preſented the memorial of Jacob Iſaacs, ſetting forth, that he had diſcovered an eaſy method of converting ſalt water into freſh, and requeſting a reward for his diſcovery.—Referred to the Secretary of State.

An abſtract of ſundry petitions, heretofore preſented, being read to the Houſe, the petitions were referred to the Secretaries of State and the Department of War.

Mr. Benſon preſented the memorial of Aaron Vail, requeſting that Congreſs may paſs an act to exempt the French Packets from the payment of certain duties.—Referred to the Secretary of State.

A report from the Secretary of State, on the petition of Nicholas Frederick Weſtfall, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on a motion of the Houſe hitherto referred to him, relating to certificates, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury (made by order of the Preſident of the United States) on the ſubject of the loan of three millions of florins made in Holland, was read and referred to a ſpecial committee.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was alſo read and referred to a ſpecial committee.

A meſſage from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Preſident had this day approved and ſigned the Act incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States; and alſo the Act to regulate the number of Repreſentatives to be choſen by the ſtates of Kentucky and Vermont.

Mr. Boudinot, from the joint committee of conference, on the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the revenue bill, reported that the ſaid committee had not agreed. Whereupon the Houſe proceeded to conſider the ſubject,

and, after ſome debate, receded from the vote of inſiſting, and adopted the amendment of the Senate, with a further amendment, limiting the ſalaries of the Exciſe Officers, throughout the United States, to 45,000 dollars per annum, until further aſcertained by law.

The Ayes and Noes being called for, on the queſtion of receding, were—Yeas 30 and Nays 29.

A bill, repealing ſo much of the impoſt law, as rates the rix-dollar of Denmark at 100 cents, was read a ſecond time; ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed, reported "A bill, ſupplementary to an Act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt," which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the committee of the whole Houſe was diſcharged from the further conſideration of the Poſt-Office-Bill. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 26, 1791.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had paſſed the bill, ſupplementary to the Act incorporating the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States.

A ſecond meſſage by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that the Senate had paſſed a Bill, to amend the Act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States. The bill was preſented, and read a firſt time.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed to conſider the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, reported a reſolution, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed reported a Bill, in addition to the Act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of Executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks; which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday.

A petition from Elias Haſkill Derby was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe an invitation from the American Philoſophical Society, requeſting the attendance of Congreſs at the German Church in Fourth-ſtreet, where an Eulogium, on the late Doctor Franklin, will be pronounced on Tueſday next, at half paſt nine in the morning.

The Houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the conſideration of ſundry reports of committees, and heads of departments, on petitions referred to them: and having agreed to ſome, and diſagreed to others of the ſaid reports, a ſelect committee was appointed, to prepare a bill purſuant to the tenor of thoſe that were agreed to.

An engroſſed Bill to repeal ſo much of the Impoſt Law, as rates the Daniſh rix dollar at 100 cents, was read a third time and paſſed.

The gallery was then ordered to be cleared.

Propoſals for printing, by Subſcription,
A COLLECTION OF
Miſcellaneous Eſſays,
Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

2. Price to ſubſcribers two thirds of a dollar, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

3. The Work ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

4. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

*** Subſcriptions are received by CAREY, STEWART and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.

February 23, 1791.

Will poſitively commence drawing,
The CITY HALL and DICKINSON COLLEGE LOTTERY, on *Tueſday*, the 19th day of *April* next, agreeably to a reſolution of the Corporation, paſſed the 28th day of February laſt.

SCHEME.

Prizes.

1 of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000 Dollars.
1 of	2000	is	2000
2 of	1000	are	2000
6 of	500	are	3000
10 of	300	are	3000
20 of	200	are	4000
30 of	100	are	3000
60 of	50	are	3000
100 of	30	are	3000
185 of	20	are	3700
4621 of	8	are	36968
5036 *Prizes.*			66668 *Dollars.*
11631 *Blanks.*			

16667 *Tickets*, at 4 *Dollars* each, are 66668 *Dollars.*

All Prizes ſubject to a Deduction of 15 *per Cent.*

Tickets may be had of David Lenox, Richard Bache, Philip Wager, Francis Gurney and Thomas Forreſt, and at the Lottery Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the *German* Church.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the 31ſt day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the Falls townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing about 350 acres of land, 30 acres of which is meadow, and as much more may be made, a large and conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame, a good mill ſeat, about 170 acres of well timbered land, a young bearing orchard, of about 150 apple-trees, beſt grafted fruit, an old orchard of about 35 trees, a two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of good water at the door, a large frame barn, waggon-houſe, &c.---Alſo, a ſmall tenement on the weſt end of ſaid farm, with about ten or twelve acres of cleared land, and a young bearing orchard of about 110 apple-trees, the whole being in good repair, beautifully ſituated within one mile and an half of the Delaware works, and one quarter of a mile from Friends meeting-houſe, in Fallſington. It will be ſold together, or in ſeparate tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place, and an indiſputable title will be given, by the executors of Dr. Samuel Harvey, deceaſed.

February 10, 1791.

By the Mayor, Aldermen *and* Citizens *of* Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE to aſcertain the Rates and Prices to be received by Porters, Carters, Waggoners, Draymen, Woodſawyers, and Chimney-ſweepers.

IT is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the following rates and prices ſhall and may be lawfully demanded and received by waggoners, carters, draymen, porters, woodſawyers and chimney-ſweepers, for ſuch of the following ſervices as they ſhall reſpectively do and perform, within the city of Philadelphia.

Rates of PORTERAGE *of* GOODS, &c. *not more than* half a mile—*alſo*, Rates *of* Porterage *above* half a mile, *and not more than* a mile, *and for* ſtoring *and* houſing *the ſame.*

	Not more than ½ a mile or under that diſt.		*Above ½ mile and not more than 1 mile.*	
	ſ.	*d.*	*ſ.*	*d.*
Wine, per pipe	1	6	2	
If put into a cellar lengthways	2		2	6
Endways, or in a flat cart or waggon	2		2	6
Wine in quartercaſks,				
One quartercaſk to be		8		10
Two do. do.	1		1	3
Three do. do.	1	3	1	6
And for any larger quantity, each quartercaſk		4		5
Rum, per Hogſhead	1		1	3
If taken out or put into a cellar	1	3	1	6
If put into a boat, flat, cart, or waggon	1	6	1	9
Molaſſes, per hogſhead	1	2	1	6
If taken out or put into a cellar	1	6	1	9
If put into a boat, flat, cart, or waggon	1	9	2	
Sugar or Tobacco in hogſheads from 8 to 10 cwt.	1		1	3
If more than 10 cwt.	1	3	1	6
And if put into a boat, flat, cart or waggon	1	3	1	6
Havanna Sugars, per box		8		10
Two or more, each box		5		6
A barrel of beef, pork, gammons, beer, cyder, pitch, tar, roſin, oil, turpentine, tallow, fiſh, ſugar, or any other barrels weighing from 2 c. and 2 qrs. to 3 c. and 2 qrs.		6		8
Two do.		8		10
Three do.		11	1	
Any larger quantity, each barrel to be		3		4
A barrel of flour, coffee, cocoa, or any other barrel from 1 c. 3 qrs. to 2 c. 2 qrs.		6		8
Five barrels	1		1	2
Any larger quantity, exceeding 5 barrels, then each brl. to be		2		2½
Bread, per barrel		5		6
Two do.		7		8
Three, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 do.	1		1	2
Any larger quantity, each brl.		1½		2
Bread, per tierce		6		7
Two do.		8		9
Three do.	1		1	3
Any larger quantity, each tierce		4		5
Bread in bags of 9 cwt. per load	1		1	2
Bread, per keg		4		5
Four do.		6		7
Eight do.		7		8
Sixteen do.		10		11
Twenty-four do.	1		1	1
And any larger quantity in the ſame proportion.				
Gammons, rice and flaxſeed per tierce		8		9
Two do.		10	1	
Any larger quantity, each T.		4		5
Boxes of ſoap, candles, chocolate, bags of coffee, ginger, pimento, cocoa, or any other boxes, bags or packages of 1 cwt. each		5		6
Three do.		9		10
Eight do.	1		1	3
Any larger quantity, for each box, bag or package		1½		1¾
Pig and bar iron, per ton	2	6	3	
Cannon, per ton	5		6	
Anchors from 4 to 6 cwt.	1		1	3
from 6 to 8	1	6	2	
from 8 to 10	2		2	6
And if upwards of 10 cwt. each anchor to be	3		3	9
Cordage not more than 3 cwt.		8		9
From 3 to 5 cwt.		10	1	
From 5 to 10	1		1	3
Hemp of 7 to 10 cwt.	1		1	3
Tea, per cheſt		9		10
Two do.	1		1	3
Any larger quantity, each cheſt		6		7
European and all other goods, wares and merchandize, not before rated, and not exceeding 10 cwt. per load	1		1	3
Millſtones, 4 feet in diameter	3	9	4	6
If put into a waggon, boat, veſſels, &c.	5		6	
Powder brought from the magazine into this city—a ſingle quartercaſk to be 2s. four 2s. 6d. and for ſix quartercaſks 2s. 9d.				
Any larger quantity, each qr. caſk to be 5d.				
Rates for CARTAGE, &c. *of the following articles.*				
Sea coal of 40 buſhels and charcoal of 60 buſh. to the load	3		3	6
And ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity.				
Fire wood per cord	2		2	6
Hay of 20 cwt. per load	6		7	6
Building ſtone, per perch	1	3	1	6
Sand, per load	1	3	1	6
Ballaſt or pebble-ſtones, per load	1	6	2	
Boards and ſcantling, per 1000 feet	2	6	3	
Heading, ſtaves and hoop-poles, per load	3		3	6
Salt, per buſhel		1		1¼
Cedar bolts and plaiſtering laths, per load	1	6	2	
Long ſhingles, per 1000	2	6	3	
Short do. do.		10	1	
Do. in bundles do.		4		5

For SAWING FIRE WOOD.

Hickory	2s. 9d.	per cord.
Oak and other wood	2s.	do.

Every CHIMNEY SWEEPER *ſhall have and receive for every* Chimney *ſwept by him, and paſſing through*

Two ſtories or under	9d.
For three ſtories	1s.
And for four or more ſtories	1s. 6d.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any waggoner, carter, drayman, porter, wood-ſawyer or chimney-ſweep, being in the ſaid city, and unemployed in any actual ſervice, who ſhall refuſe to do and perform any of the ſervices aforeſaid, and for the prices aforeſaid, in their reſpective buſineſſes, or occupations, or ſhall demand a higher price, or rate, for any ſervice, than is hereby ſet and aſcertained, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar, to be ſued for and recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman-----one half of which penalty ſhall be for the uſe of this corporation, and the other for the uſe of ſuch perſon as ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAMUEL MILES, Mayor.

Enacted at Philadelphia, the 28th of February, A. D. 1791.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

OBSERVATIONS ON ROADS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

IN the foregoing numbers it will appear, that every circumſtance reſpecting the improvement of our roads and inland navigation, which can effect the intereſt of our fellow citizens in any part of the ſtate, and ſuch plans as have been brought into view, which can, when they are executed, incircle all thoſe beneficial objects which the ſociety are deſirous to combine for the advancement of the proſperity of the inhabitants at large, have been under conſideration; and if any have obtained a preference, we can not doubt but it has been on ſuch principles, and for ſuch good reaſons, as will coincide with the generous and laudable intentions expreſſed:—After giving as favourable a proſpect of what may be called a lower route for a canal, as an imagination ſomewhat warmed with the proſpect of the benefits which may, at ſome future period, reſult to a part of the inhabitants of this ſtate from ſuch an undertaking—and given ſuch reaſons as are uſually aſſigned in favour of a canal navigation, let us now turn the table, and examine whether many objections might not occur in the execution of a canal, and whether the propoſed improvement of the waters of the Swatara, Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken, is not in every reſpect the moſt eligible at this ſeaſon, and moſt convenient as an avenue to invite the commerce of the northern, north-weſtern, & weſtern parts of this ſtate, but of conſiderable territories in other ſtates, in- to the ſtate of Pennſylvania. It is with a view to ſhow the propriety of this choice that I have entered into a free diſquiſition of the merits of different plans, and have laid down ſome general principles, which may ſerve as a teſt by which we may diſcover the merit of any propoſed plan.

Although I am not informed on what principles it is intended to improve the navigation of the propoſed route between Middleton and Reading, yet as I have given the common place objections to locks and dam improvements on natural channels---now let me offer what has occurred to me on the other ſide of the queſtion. It is evident that much of the ſucceſs attending the execution of a canal will depend upon the ingenuity or capacity and contrivance of the engineer who conſtructs and directs the work—An improper choice of ground; an inſufficient ſupply of water in any of the reſervoirs; a deficiency of proper materials, and a circuitous route, ſo as to lengthen to an immoderate degree the navigation of the canal, are circumſtances eſſentially neceſſary to be guarded againſt to enſure ſucceſs; a failure with reſpect to almoſt any one of theſe particulars, might defeat the deſign after it had been attended with conſiderable labour and expence. In the former number it was remarked, that it takes much leſs water to paſs a boat through the locks than is generally imagined; but then evaporation and leakage are circumſtances that no calculation is equal to, and occaſion a more conſiderable waſte than may be ſuppoſed. Beſides, the canal muſt have a reſervoir, or reſervoirs, from whence it muſt be filled at firſt, which, conſidering the length of the one propoſed, will be no ſmall quantity. It is true, that where the ſtreams which ſupply a canal are large and plentiful, there is leſs danger of a failure from theſe cauſes, and it may be obſerved, that reſervoirs may be formed by ſtreams brought from a conſiderable diſtance, if they are ſufficiently elevated. From a due conſideration of what has been premiſed, it muſt be evident, that to have a capacity for the purpoſe, to make a judicious choice of ſtreams to ſupply the reſervoirs in their ſeveral ſtages, to give them a good ſituation, and to make a proper election of the ground for a branch to paſs along, conſtitutes ſome of the moſt eſſential qualifications of a canal engineer. The conſtruction of the locks and the canal ſo as to give them a proper proportion, and to have them executed with exactneſs, and with materials which are durable, ſhould be well underſtood by him. He ſhould likewiſe be diſcreet and capable of command, which will be no ſmall ſecurity to the accompliſhment of what he may engage in. Theſe hints are offered without any view to perſonal emolument, or reference to any individual, and if they are found worthy of notice by thoſe who have ſo laudably ſtept forth, as have the Society, to promote ſuch generous and public ſpirited undertakings, as the extenſion of the commerce of this ſtate, and the accommodation of the moſt diſtant inhabitants, as well as thoſe who are neareſt, with a ſafe, cheap and eaſy tranſportation of the produce of their labour, to a mart where they can in exchange receive caſh or merchandize, on better terms than at any other market, it will be an ample compenſation to the writer.

That theſe benefits will be effected by the ſeveral plans propoſed by the Society, and recommended to be carried into execution by the Aſſembly, has every appearance of practicability, and muſt embrace that wide extended commerce, which the neighbouring ſtates with the lakes ſeem to hold forth as the lucrative reward for ſuch patriotic exertions; particularly that by the way of Preſque Iſle and the weſtern waters, with the ſeveral branches of the Susquehannah; hence it is as the navigation of this river has been found ſo far practicable for ſome years to advantage down to Middleton (and below this place, before they can arrive at any other ſuitable landing place, or route of conveyance, they will have to encounter with conſiderable rapids and falls, at preſent moſtly impaſſable) that a preference has judiciouſly been given to the paſſage between Middleton and Reading by water, and from Harriſburgh to Reading by land, by a road with as many natural advantages as moſt of the ſame extent in any part of the ſtate, on account of its level ſituation, if I am well informed.

And here it may pertinently be obſerved, that the communication by the waters of the Swatara, Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken ſeem alſo to be alike formed with every na-

tural circumſtance which may be neceſſary to convince the diſintereſted enquirer, there is no other way more ſuitable. By an inſpection of the map it will appear, that the two rivers at Reading and Middleton, approach nearer to each other than in any other place hereabouts, and that they ſeem as if each ſtretched forth an arm that they might unite, in promoting the commercial intereſts of this and the neighbouring ſtates, in thoſe parts which have been mentioned: ſome reaſons have been aſſigned in objection to locks and dams on natural ſtreams: have we no anſwers to theſe objections? will be a proper queſtion. It may be remarked, that in this country, where timber is much plentier and cheaper than in Europe, the expence of making dams acroſs thoſe ſtreams will be proportionably leſs, and of conſequence the objection to erecting dams on account of their coſt, has not ſuch weight as where timber is more coſtly; beſides the objection raiſed reſpecting the obſtruction and delays which might ariſe in conſequence of freſhes, may have this reply; that freſhes will likewiſe oftentimes facilitate ſuch navigation; and with reſpect to a road in the margin of their banks, no other difficulty is likely to occur in this caſe than in that of a canal. One other material and favourable circumſtance reſpecting the improvement of natural ſtreams with lock and dams is, that there will be more certainty with reſpect to the iſſue and the coſt. And where they run through a country tolerably level, and they are capacious enough for boats of a required dimenſion, they will have a decided ſuperiority over canals in common, if I am not miſtaken; however, as theſe opinions are intended to lead to an illuſtration of miſtakes, let them fall on which ſcheme they may; no poſſible injury can ariſe from a ſuggeſtion which may occaſion a more cloſe ſcrutiny or ſtrict obſervation of every circumſtance either favourable or unfavourable to theſe reſpective mode of executing a plan for an inland navigation: this induced what has been ſaid reſpecting the ſtrneſs of the route by the lower way for a canal, although no meaſurement had been taken of the ground, nor any level made to aſcertain heights, nor opportunity of cloſe inſpection had, nevertheleſs a few ſentiments, which occurred on a curſory obſervation of that country, have been offered, deſiring that they might not obtain any further attention at this time, than to ſerve to illuſtrate the ſuperior advantages which the public will derive from the judicious choice of a much ſhorter, leſs expenſive, and more certain conveyance. Yet it is not impoſſible but ſucceeding generations may think it expedient to have more ſuch communications than one from the Suſquehannah to Schuylkill, and perhaps by the courſe which I have mentioned, for which reaſon it is deſirable that the ſociety might turn their views ſo far towards it, as to have it examined, and if found ſuitable for ſuch a work, to have their ſurveys and concluſions minuted and preſerved for the benefit of thoſe who may engage in the ſame liberal ſchemes after them. By this means it may be kept ſo much in ſight that when there is an ability in the public there may be ſo much regard paid to it, and to the intereſt of the inhabitants adjacent, that it may be ſeaſonably executed, which the extra length of it, with the other circumſtances mentioned, forbids at this time.

It may here be expedient to turn our attention from improvements on the water, to thoſe on the roads; and when it is obſerved that the legiſlature have extended their views ſo as to embrace the intereſts of every part of the ſtate to the remoteſt ſettlement; and that there are but few if any roads, which required any improvement, that have eſcaped their penetration, or but what will participate of their liberality, it muſt afford a ſenſible pleaſure to thoſe who have the true intereſts of the community at heart, eſpecially as the cultivation of the country, in the back parts, has not been ſo far advanced, where it has been ſettled, nor thoſe parts which have been open to receive ſettlers, ſo fully peopled, as might be deſired.

And on a cloſe peruſal of that well digeſted and ſenſible report of the committee of the Aſſembly, on roads and inland navigation, there appears no room for any new propoſition; as every part of the country, now in a capacity to add, by its produce or manufactures, to the extenſive commerce of this city, has been taken into view, and there ſeems to be ſuch cogenial ſentiments prevailing in the members of the ſociety, as manifeſted by their memorial, with ſuch funds of extenſive information and intelligence manifeſted, that after a ſerious peruſal of theſe papers, the writer of theſe eſſays was ſo ſenſible of his incompetency to the ſubject, that he was ready almoſt to relinquiſh the proſecution of them to the end: yet he has to acknowledge, that it has terminated in a full conviction of the efficiancy and propriety of their plans; and cannot but rejoice to find that there is a probability that emigrants will find it their intereſt to circumſcribe their movements, and be content to ſit down within the limits of this ſtate.

I ſhall juſt take notice, before I conclude, that on inſpection of a map of this ſtate, there appears to be one route, which no doubt has occupied the attention of the ſociety, which has no ſpecific ſum aſſigned ſo the improvement of it; that is from Meneh's or Minicks on the Sunbury road to Cataweſſey, which ſeems worthy of particular attention, as it promiſes, when under improvement, to connect the communication of the Schuylkill with the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah, perhaps by as ſhort a route over land as any which can be found: and although it will by no means anſwer the purpoſes of the inland navigation propoſed, nor interfere with the road by Harriſburgh; yet it may facilitate a communication with that country, and be the means of inviting travellers and ſettlers inſtead of diſcouraging them, by its preſent appearance: This might perhaps haſten the ſale of back lands, and bring conſiderable ſums into the treaſury, as well as promote the manufacture of maple ſugar in thoſe large tracts of maple land which abound in that country; as it is expected the opening the other roads mentioned in the report will do, for which the Aſſembly have voted ſums fully adequate to the occaſion, with a ſpirit of liberality and true patriotiſm, which will eſtabliſh this period as an epoch, in the annals of Penniylvania, when the legiſlature anticipates the wiſhes of the people by ſuch noble exertions, with a judicious application of the public funds for their accommodation and convenience.

JUNIUS.

ALBANY, February 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Montgomery county, to his friend in this city, dated February 12.

"Pleaſe to inform Mr. ——, that the man killed on the Ohio in a boat with my brother, was from Philadelphia---another was killed about the ſame time from this ſtate, moving down with his family.

"My wife's brother arrived here laſt Monday, in fourteen days from Fort Erie, where he went laſt November. While there, he ſaw a Shawanee Indian who had been in the battle of the Miami, and had loſt his rifle. The event of this unfortunate rencounter is very differently explained from what we have it. It appears that the Barbarians availed themſelves of the total eclipſe of the moon in the evening, under this veil they ſtole unperceived within a little diſtance of our camp, and then ruſhed ſuddenly on our men with uplifted tomahawks, looking and acting like ſo many furies broke looſe from the infernal regions! Having in part ſatiated their bloody appetites, they fell back into a thicket of hazles, gave one fire, and then retreated till day-break:---what followed the next day corroborates the accounts we have had. Colonel Brandt loſt a couſin in the battle. The Indians loſt in all forty killed and fifteen wounded. The garriſon at Detroit ſupplied the Indians with two and a half pounds of powder each, and ſhot equivalent, prior to their march; and ſince their return they furniſhed all thoſe who loſt their rifles, with new ones. All the garriſons to the weſtward are double manned; at Niagara they have laid in three years proviſions, and increaſed their heavy cannon.

"The Indian further adds, that the ſavages kept the field; and that our army had not an opportunity of burying their dead."

PHILADELPHIA, *March 9.*

The following reſolution was adopted in the Houſe of Aſſembly on Saturday laſt, unanimouſly.

THAT James Wilſon be and he is hereby empowered to reviſe and digeſt, in proper order and form, the laws of this commonwealth, aſcertaining and determining how far and in what manner any Britiſh ſtatutes heretofore ſuppoſed to be interwoven in our juriſprudence, do extend to this Commonwealth; and alſo to prepare bills, containing ſuch alterations, additions and improvements as the preſent code of laws and the principles and forms of the conſtitution may require; and that the laws thus reviſed, and the bills thus propoſed, be preſented to the Speaker of this Houſe, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to the future conſideration of the Legiſlature; for all which ſervices, the ſaid James Wilſon ſhall receive an adequate compenſation.

A correſpondent obſerves, that a reſolution thus honorably obtained, muſt give real pleaſure and ſatisfaction to every lover of his country, eſpecially as the appointment is conferred upon a character ſo avowedly competent to the execution of this important truſt.

APPOINTMENTS, March 4, 1791.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the following perſons as Supervisors of exciſe and impoſt:

For the Diſtrict of	
New-Hampſhire,	Joſhua Wentworth.
Maſſachuſetts,	Nathaniel Gorham.
R Iſland & Providence Plantations,	John S. Dexter.
Connecticut,	John Cheſter.
Vermont,	Noah Smith.
New York,	William S. Smith.
New-Jerſey,	Aaron Dunham.
Pennſylvania,	George Clymer.
Delaware,	Henry Latimer.
Maryland,	George Gale.
Virginia,	Edward Corrington.
North-Carolina,	William Polk.
South-Carolina,	Daniel Stevens.
Georgia,	John Mathews.

Nathaniel Chipman, to be Judge of the Diſtrict of Vermont.

Stephen Jacobs, to be Attorney of the United States in the Diſtrict of Vermont.

Lewis R Morris, to be Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Vermont.

Stephen Keyes, to be collector of the port of Alliburgh, in the State of Vermont.

The 27th ult. the brig Betſey was caſt away at Egg-Harbour. She was eleven weeks from London bound to New-York. The crew and part of the cargoe were ſaved, but the Captain was loſt.

On the 17th of laſt February, the ſloop Venus, Capt. Lemuel Fowles, was loſt on a reef in Abſecom bay, near Egg-Harbour. The maſter, a paſſenger and three ſailors periſhed by the ſeverity of the froſt, after they had reached the ſhore of an uninhabited iſland. The mate who is the ſole ſurvivor out of ſix, was in exiſtence on Friday laſt, but in a moſt deplorable condition, and was not expected to live many hours. Dr. REMARE, a worthy inhabitant of the adjoining coaſt, exerted his utmoſt abilities on this occaſion, as on all others. His humanity often exerciſed in ſimilar inſtances, entitles him to the praiſe of his fellow-citizens. The cargoe, conſiſting chiefly of wheat, was totally loſt; three boxes only of books, &c. the property of William Prichard in Philadelphia, after having floated more than ſix days, driſted on ſhore.

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty three miles from this city, fourteen from Burlington, ſeven from Trenton and within eight of Croſſwicks, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, 100 of which are cleared, and 50 well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory frame dwelling, lately put in repair, an excellent barn and ſtabling, an orchard, about 12 acres meadow, and more may be made; the whole under good fence, about half being new cedar rails, the quality of the land and neighbourhood is good and ſituation ſuch, that produce may be readily conveyed to Market, being within four miles of Bordentown, on the Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will apply immediately for further particulars to CHARLES S. BUNTING, Vine ſtreet, No. 90, or PHILIP S. BUNTING, corner of Race and Third ſtreets.

N. B. Thoſe perſons that chuſe to view the place, will call on NEWBERRY BUNTING, adjoining ſaid land.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 28th of February laſt, a large SORREL MARE, about 15 hands high, about 11 years old, a white ſtar in her forehead, both hind legs white up to the upper joints, is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, will be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges if ſent to the owner, which will be paid on the delivery of the mare, by ‡ JOSEPH FAVER.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold,

By ROBERT AITKEN, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, THOMAS DOBSON and ELEAZER OSWALD,

At the moderate price of One eighth of a Dollar,

LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO THE

Yeomanry of the United States:

SHEWING the neceſſity of confining the public revenue to a fixed proportion of the net produce of the land; and the bad policy and injuſtice of every ſpecies of indirect taxation and commercial regulations.

Theſe letters, which are nearly compriſed in 50 pages octavo, are moſt earneſtly recommended to the ſerious and candid peruſal of every friend to agriculture, and the real intereſts and liberties of America, by A FARMER.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Woodbury creek, about half a mile from the town of Woodbury, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, containing 291 acres of Land, 40 of which are meadow, and more may be made, 100 woodland; the upland very good tilling ground; a large dwelling-houſe of brick, orchard, &c. Further particulars to be known, by applying to GEORGE ROBERTS, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1791. tf

A FARM for SALE,

Twelve miles from the city,

CONTAINING about 140 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling houſe, barn and other convenient houſes, about 40 acres of woodland, chiefly hickory, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow and an orchard. The above Farm is ſituated near Abington Meeting Houſe, in Montgomery county, and is now leaſed for the intereſt of the purchaſe money and taxes paid. It will be ſold at the low price of £5 per acre, in Caſh or New Loan Certificates.

Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, near the premiſes, will ſhew the property, and conclude the bargain on the part of the owner, or MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Eſq; in Philadelphia.

The Leaſe, which is for 7 years, will be ſurrendered if required by the purchaſer, and the title is indiſputable.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1791. 4 w

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine, containing about 1660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is moſtly woodland, ſupplied with ſeveral ſtreams of water. There are ſome ſmall tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Alſo, A Tract of Woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Bailey, and Joſhua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near ſeveral lime kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. March 5, 1791

TO BE SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of the preſent Month,

A PLANTATION in Brandywine (late East Caln townſhip,) Cheſter county, containing 454 acres and 87 perches. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a barn, and other out houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland. The land is good for grain or paſture. The plantation was formerly the property of John Gilleylan, and is bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole, Joſeph Long, Thomas Fiſher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting houſe. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, if deſired, and an undiſputed title made. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB near Downing's town, THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; at Weſt Cheſter, or, to

JOHN MORTON,
THOMAS MORRIS, or } in Philadelphia.
SAMUEL COATES.

Third Month, (March) 8th, 1791. 4 w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the partnerſhip between *Marmaduke Cooper* and *John Piſſant* will diſſolve on the 25th of March next enſuing; therefore all perſons having any demands againſt the partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment.

† MARMADUKE COOPER,
Feb. 24th, 1791. JOHN PISSANT.

THE Creditors of JOHN GARRETT, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th inſtant; at which time a dividend will take place; and thoſe who neglect to furniſh their accounts as above, will be excluded from any claim thereto.

RICHARD DOWNING,
March 2, WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
1791. SETH WILLIS.

WAS taken up on the 2d inſtant by the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, a BAY MARE 5 years old, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ‡

December 16, 1790. ROBERT HAMILTON.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,
The ATSION IRON-WORKS,

WITH the Mills, Lands and Improvements appurtenant thereto, situate partly in Burlington, and partly in Gloucester counties, in the state of New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the city of Philadelphia, and about nine miles from the navigable waters of Little Egg-Harbour, and sixteen miles from a landing on the tide waters of Delaware; consisting of a blast furnace now at work, the stack of which is new, and the casting-house, bellows, &c. lately put in thorough repair; an air furnace in good repair; a forge with four fires and two hammers in complete order; a stamping-mill for cinder; a grist-mill nearly new; two saw-mills, well repaired, and a seat for a third mill, which may answer well either for a grist-mill, saw-mill, slitting or rolling-mill, or other water-works, having a dam, &c. ready and well supplied with water; a spacious coal-house for the furnace, and another for the forge, the latter just built, and the former nearly new; a smith's shop; a convenient large dwelling-house, with a roomy, commodious kitchen, a smoke-house, spring-house and other useful out-buildings; an extensive store-house, barn, stables, &c. a garden well inclosed, a young thriving orchard and several hundred acres of cleared plow and meadow-land, enclosed with good cedar fence: also, three commodious farm-houses, barns and out-houses, and for the accommodation of workmen and their families, upwards of 20 good frame and log-dwellings, to many of which are improved gardens. Belonging to this estate are about 20,000 acres of land, conveniently surrounding the improvements, mostly covered with thriving and good timber for coaling and sawing; a considerable part of the soil well adapted to raising of rye and Indian corn, and latterly several large lots of bottom land having been cleared and drained, promise well for good meadow. The ore lies in great quantities from ¼ to ½ mile from the furnace---the most distant don't exceed four miles, and the roads level and good. The quality of the ore is well known, the refined bar-iron made therefrom being well approved both in New-York and Philadelphia, and the castings are allowed to be equal to any, and superior to most for toughness of quality, the potash kettles made at Atsion having had the preference to most, if not all, brought to the New-York market. Upon the whole, the main objects generally sought for in profitable iron-works are not wanting here. The stream of water is large and good, the ore and wood to all appearance may last a long series of years, and the carriage to market short and convenient.---These works have been profitable to the concerned, as their books will shew; which may be viewed by persons inclining to purchase. The estate will, nevertheless, be sold on low terms, and a considerable sacrifice made for the ease and relief of one of the owners, who has long had the principal management of it, and is earnestly desirous of being released from the weight of the business. Any person or persons inclining to treat for the whole, or any part thereof, are desired to apply to JOSEPH SALTER, on the premises, GEORGE BOWNE, merchant, in New-York, or to JOHN or HENRY DRINKER, in Philadelphia.

25th 2d mo. 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE elegant and spacious Mansion-House, lately occupied by Abel James, deceased, with out-houses, coach-houses, a barn, stables, orchards, gardens. &c. adjoining thereto, together with several good farm-houses, barns, gardens, orchards, &c. highly convenient and well-accommodated for tenants, with about 280 acres of excellent plough and meadow land, situate from four to five miles from the city of Philadelphia, and between Frankford road and the river Delaware. The mansion-house, with the gardens, and other improvements annexed, may me justly described as one of the most elegant country seats in the vicinity of this city. The soil of the meadow and upland is in general rich and strong, and enclosed with excellent fence. The said 280 acres being divided into lots from 20 to 60 acres, will be sold in parts or the whole, together with the mansion-house, as may best accommodate purchasers.

Also a plantation and tract of land, situate about four miles from this city; bounded on the north by the great road leading from Point-no-Point to Philadelphia, on the south by the river Delaware, on the west by land of George Fox, and on the east by land late John Parrock's; containing about 38 acres of plow and 42 acres rich meadow ground, secured by well-constructed banks and walls. On this estate are two dwelling-houses; the one a brick building, the other frame, each two stories high; a frame kitchen, a spacious barn, and an orchard; the whole commanding a very pleasent prospect of the river Delaware, the harbour and city of Philadelphia.

One other plantation and tract of land, situate about four miles from this city; bounded on the north by the aforesaid road from Point-no-Point, on the east by ground of John Lynn and Henry Drinker, on the south by the river Delaware, and on the west by land of Michael Hillegas; containing about 27 acres of plow-land, and 33 acres of good marsh meadow, well walled and banked. On the upland, there are a small orchard, a dwelling-house and barn. Persons inclining to purchase any of the above-mentioned estates, are desired to apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq; HENRY DRINKER, or THOMAS STEWARDSON.

Second Month 24th, 1791.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue.

On Friday, the 25th of March instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on Chesnut-Hill,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or stand for public business, situated in the Fork of the two Main Roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on the top of Chesnut-Hill, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county. The premises contains 26 acres, 10 of which are woodland, a good bearing orchard, garden, and a number of cherry-trees; the remainder plow-land, the whole under good post and rail fence. The house is built of stone, fronts the road, and consists of six rooms, garret and kitchen; and cellars under the whole. There are likewise adjoining the house, a large frame building, occupied at present as a store, a large barn and stabling, with considerable stores for salt, &c, and a pump of water at the door. This stand has been occupied as a store and public house for many years, is a healthy situation, and ten miles from the city. Attendance will be given and terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by

March 1, 1791. SOLOMON BUSH, Administrator to the estate of Matthias Bush, deceased.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THREE and an half acres of LAND under cedar post and rail fence, situate in Southwark, about one mile from the Hill Market, down Joseph Johnson's lane, now in the tenure of Andrew Weaver. There are upon the premises, a brick dwelling house, a small orchard, consisting of apples and cherries, a cow-stable with a loft over it for hay, an oven, and a well of excellent water near the house. If more convenient to the tenant, the house, stable, and only one acre of ground for a garden, with the orchard, may be had. For terms enquire in Market, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, of THOMAS MOORE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791. ‡

German NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscriber having established in this city, many years ago, a Weekly News-Paper in the German Language, begs leave to inform the public, that the encouragement he has met with, and the extensive circulation the said paper has obtained, have enabled him a few months since to publish it TWICE a week, viz. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. He hopes he may at the same time be allowed to recommend the same to the notice of Merchants, Traders, and others who have advertisements to insert, as this paper will afford the means to circulate the same through those parts of this and the neighbouring states, which are chiefly inhabited by Germans; and to assure them, that their interest shall be carefully attended to, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most humble and obedient servant,

MELCHIOR STEINER, PRINTER,
In Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, No. 71.

ON Fifth Day, the 17th of March next, will be exposed to Public Sale, a small PLANTATION of about 67 acres of good land, late the property of Thomas Butcher, deceased, lying in the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, pleasantly situated on the great road leading from Mount-Holly to Springfield, and not more than a short mile from Mount-Holly, where there is a Friends Meeting and Church kept; likewise a Grist-mill, Saw-mill and a good Market. There are on the said Plantation, a good two story frame dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under part of it, a good barn, corn-house, stables and some other necessary buildings; an excellent apple orchard, with a number of other good fruit-trees. About 12 acres of the land is good run meadow ground, the remainder good plow land, in tolerable good cedar fence.

Likewise, at the same time will be exposed to Sale, sundry other LOTS of LAND, all lying near the above described Plantation, and will suit any person very well that should purchase the said Plantation, and wishes to have more land; which said said Lots contain as follows:--35 acres chiefly woodland and meadow ground, three Lots of good upland meadow ground, one containing 10 acres, one 9¾ acres, and the other 7 acres; two Lots of Plowland, one containing 11 acres, the other 6 acres; one other Lot, part plowland and part meadow ground, containing 7 acres. An indisputable title will be given for the above Lands. Any person wishing to view the same before the day of sale, may, by applying to Thomas Butcher on the Place, or John and Bennajah Butcher, living near the place.

February 25, 1791, SARAH BUTCHER,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
‡ JOSEPH MORGAN.

THE subscribers, Executors to the last will and testament of JOHN HART, Esq; late of Newtown, Bucks county, deceased, give Notice, that they intend to make a final settlement of their accounts by the 15th April next; request all persons having any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts for settlement, and also all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment by that time, to

Feb. 14, 1791. JOSEPH HART, and THOMAS FOLWELL, } Executors.
¶

West Chester, Chester county, February 28, 1791.

BY virtue of a Precept from Christian Febiger, Esq; State Treasurer of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Auction, on the Premises, in the township of West Nantmill, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the said township, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, Robert Christie, and others; containing 112 acres and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Matthews.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AMOS STRETTELL, Esq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits at law must be commenced; and those who have demands against the said estate are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, at his Counting-House, No 23, in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets.

March 1, CADWALADER EVANS, Administrator
1791. 5 t *de bonis non*, with the will annexed.

GRÆME PARK

Will be exposed to Sale, at public Vendue,

on the premises, in lots, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers (if not sold before at private sale) on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March next, the vendue to begin at two o'clock P. M.

THE advantages of this extraordinary tract of land for a Gentleman Farmer are so well known in the neighbourhood, that a farther description is scarce necessary but to strangers. The premises are situated in a very healthy part of the county of Montgomery, and township of Horsham, containing about 560 acres of land of an excellent quality, 200 acres are finely wooded with the best of timber, mostly cleared from all underbrush. There are 40 acres of good meadow, part of which may be laid under water, and more made. The whole tract is exceedingly well watered by ten fine springs and a branch of Neshaminey running through it, on which a grist mill might be built with ease, as a good quarry of stone can be opened. The buildings are, a stone mansion house of three stories, 60 feet front and 30 deep, finished in the best manner, fit for the genteelest family; a convenient kitchen and bake-house, a stone farm house 110 feet long and 30 feet wide, a large barn, stone cow-house and dairy, with a number of other out buildings, very convenient for domestic use. There are two orchards of excellent fruit, and a garden of two acres surrounded with a stone wall and terrace. The distance from Philadelphia is about 19 miles, and in the neighbourhood of several places of worship, and contiguous to some good grist mills. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and will be made known on the day of sale. Any person desirous of purchasing the whole, or any part thereof, at private sale, may apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, FREDERICK PHILE, or ELIAS BOUDINOT, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises, by whom a good title will be given.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

February 2, 1791. tbct 10, M

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March next, a certain Tract or Piece of Patented Land, situate on Dingman's creek, in Delaware township, in the county aforesaid, containing 109 acres and 86 perches; there is on the premises an excellent Mill-seat, on which a Saw-mill has been erected; it is in a neighbourhood of a well timbered country, and not far distant from the river Delaware. This tract was mortgaged in 1785, for 600 dollars.

The purchaser, upon paying the costs and one-third of the purchase-money, may have credit for the remainder, upon giving satisfactory security; taken in execution as the estate of John Gibson, and to be sold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 22d day of next Month, (March) if not disposed of before at Private Sale, either together or separate,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, consisting of a Plantation, Grist-mill and Saw-mill, situate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; the plantation containing 252 acres of land, about one-third timber, 20 acres of meadow, chiefly watered, and the remainder good for either grain or pasture. There are thereon, a large two story stone dwelling-house and kitchen, barn, stables and cow-house. The mill is an overshot, on a pretty large stream, two pair of stones, one a burr, the other country made, and is accommodated with a dwelling-house, and other necessary buildings. The whole of the improvements are substantially erected and in pretty good order, and may be entered on the 1st of April next. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the terms made known, by

‡4 w JOHN WATSON.

Lands, Mills, Stock, &c. for Sale.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premises, on the 22d day of March next, the following Property, viz.

No. 1. ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-EIGHT acres of Land, situate in the Delaware state, on Red-Clay creek, New-Castle county, three miles from Newport, four and a half from Wilmington, and fourteen from Elkton, a noted wheat market. On the premises are erected a Merchant-mill and dwelling-house, a saw mill, Cooper's shop, and stable. The Merchant-mill and dwelling-house are of stone, under one roof, 54 feet by 36, five floors, new and in good order. The mill has 16 feet head and fall, a pair of good Burrs, and all the necessary machinery heretofore common, and that lately invented, by which one miller can make 150 barrels of superfine flour per week. The stream has never been known to fail, but will afford water to turn four pair of stones in common, and at all seasons two. Near the mill door is a never failing spring of excellent water, which may be applied to paper-making, distilling, &c. On the same race which supplies the Merchant-mill, is a saw-mill complete, in good order, and will cut 1000 feet per day. A mill of 20 feet head, also may be erected, and a considerable quantity of meadow watered from the same stream. The land is well wooded and watered, and will be sold in one or more tracts, as may best suit the purchasers.

No. 2. Three hundred and thirteen acres of Land on Susquehanna, near the town of Berwick, 110 miles from Philadelphia.

No. 3. Two Lots in Newport, suitable to erect store-houses, wharves, &c.

No. 4. A Piece of Meadow in Newport Marsh.

Also Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs and farming Utensils. One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, or three months at farthest, and the rest of the conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by

JOHN, THEOPHILUS & OLIVER EVANS.

Red-Clay creek, February 16, 1791. ¶ 4 w.

Chester, February 21st, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Interest, late the property of Henry Hays, deceased, situate in the town of Darby, about seven miles from Philadelphia, on the great road from thence to Chester, viz.

No. 1. The noted and well accustomed tavern (called the Compass); the house is large and convenient, having a pump of good water in the kitchen, the cellars paved with brick, a fiddle room and smoke house adjoining the kitchen, good stables and sheds, with a large and convenient garden.

No. 2. A lot opposite No. 1, on High-street, containing about half an acre, whereon are erected a small barn, a stable and sheds, and on which are sundry valuable fruit trees.

No. 3. A lot adjoining No. 2, containing five acres and one quarter of highly improved land, about two acres whereof is an orchard of grafted fruit, about ten years planted. This lot has the advantage of a 20 feet lane from the back end. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Hays, deceased, and to be sold by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

☞ Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, amongst which are a clock, bed and bedding, chest of drawers, a large walnut table, and sundry other articles, late the property of Henry Hays, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known by

¶ HUGH LLOYD, Administrator.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 12, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Jonathan Harlan, Inn-keeper, in the township of West Marlborough, on Friday, the 11th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Messuages, and three several Tracts or Parcels of Land, situate in the township of West Marlborough aforesaid, one of them bounded by lands of Andrew Maguire, Aaron Baker and others, containing 130 acres, more or less; one other bounded by lands of Moses Edwards, Michael Harlan, John Passmore and others, containing 300 acres, more or less; and the other bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, Caleb Phipps, and land late of John Montgomery, deceased, containing 75 acres, more or less. The above tracts are on the Waters of Doe Run, good for grain or pasture, with a sufficiency of woodland to each tract; and on the two first tracts, which are adjoining, upwards of 50 acres of good meadow are already made, and 40 acres more may be made; taken in execution as the estate late of Elizabeth Ring, deceased.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 12, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, at the house of Isaac Webb, Inn keeper, in the town of West-Chester, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Tract, Plantation or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of East-Bradford, about one mile from the Court-House in said town; bounded by lands of Abiah Taylor, John Hannum, Esq; Joshua Hoopes, Nathan Cope and others, containing 200 acres. There are on said premises, a large and commodious dwelling-house, built with stone and brick, a large barn, built with brick, a stone spring-house, with a number of other buildings, situated in a healthy and pleasant part of the country, on the new western road leading from the city of Philadelphia through Strasburgh and Lancaster, and about half a mile from Brandywine creek. There are on said premises upwards of 20 acres of watered meadow, about 50 acres of woodland, the upland is good for grain or pasture, with a quarry of lime-stone thereon. Taken in execution as the estate of Joseph Parke.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of RICHARD VAUX, late deceased, are desired to furnish their accounts properly attested; and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or
HENRY DRINKER, jun. } Executors.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3172.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY February 28, 1791.

A bill to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, was read a ſecond time, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to continue in force an act paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, for the temporary regulation of the Poſt-Office; and, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the ſaid committee were directed to inſert a clauſe, to provide that no carriages nor horſes employed in conveying the mail of the United States, nor the owners or drivers of, or paſſengers in ſuch carriages, ſhall be ſubjected to any tax, penalty or other obſtruction, in conſequence of any law of a particular ſtate.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that the Senate had paſſed the bill, tranſmitted to them from this houſe, to fix the time for the next meeting of Congreſs;——and alſo, that the Senate had agreed to the report of the joint committee of conference, on the diſagreeing amendments of both houſes to the revenue bill.

The report of the committee, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was taken up for conſideration, and after ſome debate, ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Secretary of War, on the caſe of the orphan children of the late Lieut. John Harris, was read, and referred, together with two other reports, on the petitions of John Philip De Haas and Nicholas Ferdinand Weſtfall, to the committee appointed on Saturday laſt to bring in a bill to allow grants and compenſations to ſundry petitioners.

Mr. Boudinot laid on the table a reſolution, that the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſpectively, who ſhall be in office on the third day of March in the preſent year, and ſo in every ſecond year following, ſhall be deemed to continue in office, until other appointments ſhall be made to the ſaid offices reſpectively.

A ſecond meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that the Senate had paſſed the bill, tranſmitted to them by this Houſe, entituled, "An act ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department," with certain amendments, to which they requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill providing compenſations for the officers of the ſeveral courts of law, and for jurors and witneſſes; and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe and reported the ſame without amendment; whereupon the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the bill, which after ſundry amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the committee of the whole was diſcharged from further proceeding on the memorial of —— Tucker, Clerk of the Supreme Court: and the ſame was referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Baldwin, Hartley, and Gerry.

The Houſe again, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) proceeded to conſider the bill for making compenſation to the commiſſioners of loans, for extraordinary expences and ſervices; and having reported it with amendments, the Houſe took the ſame into conſideration, rejected the amendments, and ordered the bill engroſſed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported, that the ſaid committee had examined, and found to be duly enrolled, the bill, repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame; and Mr. Speaker ſigned it.

The following bills were reported by committees, and read a firſt time: a bill to continue in force for a limited time, an act paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office; a bill to compenſate George Gibſon; and a bill making compenſation to the widows and orphan children of officers who died in the ſervice of the United States, &c.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1791.

Sundry petitions were preſented, and referred to the Secretaries of the Treaſury and of the Department of war.

Mr. White, from the committee to whom was referred the bill granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at St. Vincent's, in the Illinois country, reported the ſame with ſundry amendments.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, preſented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker ſigned the following enrolled bills:—A bill ſupplemental to the act incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States—a bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont—a bill to explain and amend an act making further proviſion for the debt of the United States---and an act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, reſolved, that the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſhall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

An engroſſed bill, providing compenſations for the officers of the Judicial Courts of the United States, and for jurors and witneſſes, and for other purpoſes, was read, and, the blanks therein being filled up, was paſſed.

The yeas and nays being called for, were---Yeas 30---Nays 23.

An engroſſed bill, to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permament ſeat of the government of the United States, was read, and paſſed.

The yeas and nays being called for, were---Yeas 39---Nays 18.

An engroſſed bill, for making compenſations to the commiſſioners of loans for extraordinary expences, was read and paſſed.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, and concurred in the ſame.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, took into conſideration a bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt; and having reported the ſame without amendment, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A bill to continue in force for a limited time, an act paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, was, after a ſecond reading, taken up in committee of the whole Houſe. The committee, having reported the ſame with amendments, and thoſe being adopted by the Houſe, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making compenſations to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died, while in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other perſons therein mentioned; and having reported the ſame without amendment, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

An engroſſed bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Benſon laid on the table a propoſition of amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, to be propoſed by Congreſs to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, relative to Judges and Courts of Law. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1791.

A meſſage from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that they had reſolved to poſtpone, to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, the conſideration of the land-office bill; alſo, that they had paſſed, with certain amendments, the bill relative to the ſix dollar of Denmark.

The Houſe having taken the ſaid amendments into conſideration, concurred therein.

An engroſſed bill for making compenſation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other perſons therein mentioned, was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, preſented, and Mr. Speaker ſigned, An Act Supplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, and for a further compenſation to certain officers; and an act to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, for the relief of David Cooke, which was read a firſt time.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole (Mr. Livermore in the chair) took into conſideration a bill ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks; and having reported the ſame without amendment, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Being brought in engroſſed, it was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, and having gone through the ſame, roſe, and reported it without amendment. The bill being then taken up in the Houſe, was amended by the addition of a clauſe reſpecting the duties on wines. It was then, on motion, recommitted to a committee of the whole Houſe. The committee having further amended the bill, and the amendments being adopted by the Houſe, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had this day approved and ſigned—An Act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the ſtate of Vermont.---An Act to explain the act making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States.---An Act ſupplementary to the act, incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States: and---An Act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls; and having gone through the ſame, reported it with ſundry amendments. The Houſe having agreed to the report of the committee, and further amended the bill, it was read a third time and paſſed.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on petitions referred to him, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendments of the committee, to the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio; and having adopted the ſame, the bill was paſſed.

A meſſage being received from the Senate, which required ſecrecy, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

The amendments propoſed to the bill concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls, having been communicated to the Senate, and by them diſagreed to, the Houſe (after the opening of the doors) took the ſame again into conſideration; and the queſtion for receding being put and loſt, it was (on motion of Mr. Sedgwick) reſolved, that the Houſe do inſiſt on their amendments.

An engroſſed bill, to grant George Gibſon the ſum of one thouſand dollars, for ſervices rendered to the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Reſolved, That Gifford Dally be, and he is hereby authoriſed to take the care of the rooms appropriated for the uſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, until the next meeting of Congreſs, and alſo to make the neceſſary proviſion of firewood, for the next ſeſſion. Adjourned.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by his Britannic Majeſty's Packet Portland, Capt. James, which arrived at New-York on Thurſday laſt from Falmouth.

VIENNA, December 9.

Letters from Marchal de Bender, relating to the affairs of the Low Countries, ſtate---that on the 21ſt ult. Vander Noot ſent a confidential perſon to Paris, with a commiſſion to repreſent to government, that it was diſgraceful to the policy of France to abandon to other powers the advantages of ſettling the affairs of the Netherlands, particularly as France was the principal guarantee; to propoſe that the French ſhould at leaſt aſſemble an army on the frontiers, to profit by events, under pretence of being joint guarantee with Pruſſia, Holland, and England.

This envoy, however, returned to Bruſſels on the firſt December. He reports that France would not intermeddle in any manner whatever; that the commiſſion with which he was charged could not be executed; as on one hand the miniſters are without power, and on the other, the National Aſſembly is too numerous to keep a ſecret. This anſwer determined Vander Noot and Van Eupen to ſuffer affairs to come to the laſt extremity. The firſt was even willing that Bruſſels ſhould be deſtroyed, and that its inhabitants ſhould retire into Holland and England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.

In a grand Divan held laſt night at the Grand Seignior's moſque, it was debated and agreed, that in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, peace is abſolutely neceſſary in the deranged ſtate of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to ſet off for Vienna, Madrid and London, thoſe courts being moſt particularly engaged to bring about a pacification with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whoſe late ſucceſſes, ſince ſhe has been relieved on the ſide of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the heart of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much.

PARIS, December 23.

So general has the idea of an attack from the Germans become, that the battalion of Val de Grace has adopted the reſolution of proceeding to the frontiers, to repel any attack that may be made. The battalion of Henry IV. has adopted the ſame reſolution, and ſeveral officers, and at leaſt ten men from each company, are to proceed at their own expence to the frontiers of Flanders, on the firſt gun being fired.

The National Aſſembly of France have decreed, that all perſons holding public offices or penſions, not actually employed on foreign ſervice, ſhall return to France, and take the civic oath, within a month, on pain of forfeiting their places or penſions.

The Aſſembly have alſo decreed, that the King's brothers ſhall receive 1000000 of livres annually, in lieu of the income which they have given up.

They have likewiſe decreed a ſtatue to Rouſſeau, and a penſion of 1200 livres to his widow.

Sunday the following horrid note was found by the Queen of France under her cover: "At the firſt ſhot your brother ſhall fire againſt the French patriots, your head ſhall be ſent to him ! ! !"

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, December 4.

The King's Letter upon the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy.

THIS morning, Mr. Andre, the Preſident, waited on the King, to know if the decree on the conſtitution of the clergy had been accepted. The King ſent the following anſwer in writing; which immediately cauſed the warmeſt debates, and is likely to be followed by the moſt alarming conſequences.

"In accepting the decrees upon the civil conſtitution of the clergy, I announced to the National Aſſembly that I would take the moſt convenient meaſures to ſecure the execution of that decree. From that time I have not ceaſed to think on the ſubject. The decree of the 27th of November being no more than a conſequence of that of July, no doubt ought to be entertained of my intentions; but its execution appears to me to require the greateſt attention. My reſpect for religion, and my deſire to ſee the conſtitution eſtabliſhed, without agitation, and without trouble, have made me redouble my activity in the meaſures I have taken, and I hope the National Aſſembly will agree with me, by employing the moſt lenient meaſures, and ſuch as would be moſt ſecure from troubling the public tranquility, I hope to conſolidate the baſis of the conſtitution of the kingdom. I repeat it again to the Aſſembly, that they would place in me all the confidence I merit."

This letter cauſed a long debate, which concluded with a decree, that "the Preſident ſhould wait on the King to-morrow, to deſire him to give an anſwer (ſigned by his Majeſty, and counterſigned by a Miniſter) to the decree of the 27th of November.

TANGIERS, November 11.

A Geneoſe ſhip from Cadiz on the 3d inſt. entered this port, with diſpatches from the King of Spain for the Emperor of Morocco. We ſince learn, that his Mooriſh Majeſty has liberated the two agents of the Spaniſh Nation from Mogadore and Larrache, and the Capuchin Miſſionaries; he has alſo given orders to raiſe the ſiege of Ceuta; and it is ſaid the Sid Mohamet Ben Otteman, the Emperor's Secretary, is preparing to depart for Madrid in quality of ambaſſador; a circumſtance which augurs very favourably for a peace.

LEWES, December 27.

The ſtorm which happened on Thurſday morning laſt, and did ſo much damage at moſt other places, was felt with equal ſeverity in this neighbourhood. The thunder was uncommonly loud and awful, and the lightning exceedingly vivid and alarming. At Alfriſton, the lightning ſet fire to a large wheat-ſtack belonging to Mr. Newnham, and burnt it to aſhes. At Croſs-in-hand, it ſtruck a windmill and ſhivered it to pieces. At Hailſham, a mare belonging to Mr. Goldſmith was ſtruck blind by the lightning, which alſo contracted the muſcles of her neck in a manner that has drawn her head all on one ſide. At Horſham, the lightning ſtripped one ſide of the church-ſpire of all its ſhingling, and melted the lead at top. And the perſon who ſurveyed it afterwards reported, that it had been on fire, but ſuppoſed the rain had extinguiſhed it.

WINDSOR, Dec. 23.

This morning between the hours of four and five, this place was viſited by a more tremendous tempeſt of thunder, lightning, hail and rain, than ever was experienced by the oldeſt inhabitant at this ſeaſon.

At half paſt four, the hemiſphere bore a fiery appearance, without any diſtinction of heavy clouds to forebode a ſtorm—preſently the atmoſphere became extremely agitated, and ſeveral flaſhes of lightning appeared from the northeaſt, ſucceeded by repeated exploſions of thunder, extremely loud, awful and terrific.

In about a quarter of an hour from the commencement, the ſtorm was ſeverely felt over the town; and a more terrific craſh of thunder, accompanied with numerous vivid darts of lightning, were never felt, even in the moſt ſultry ſeaſons.

The thunder was of ſuch extraordinary violence, as actually to ſhake many of the houſes, and break ſeveral of the windows in the town. Very providentially, at the inſtant of the laſt ſhock, a violent wind aroſe at the northweſt, attended with a ſevere ſhower of hail-ſtones of wonderful magnitude, tending to diſſipate the ſulphurous exhalations and drive off the ſtorm—which, taking a ſoutheaſterly direction, was heard with diſtant, though leſs tremendous peals, for more than ten minutes after. The wind continued very high during the remainder of the morning, and ſome ſhowers of rain falling, the air was entirely clear of every particle of ſulphurous matter, at the dawn of day.

The ſtorm was of that alarming nature, that ſeveral of the Royal Family aroſe, and moſt of the inhabitants of the town quitted their beds, under the idea of ſelf-preſervation—happily no perſon received any injury. The only damage ſuſtained, was the ripping off the tiling of houſes, falling of trees, &c. circumſtances very trivial, conſidering the extraordinary ſtrength of the flaſhes of lightning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 22. This afternoon arrived here the Echo Brig, of and from New-York, laden with lumber, John Fitch Wight, maſter, in diſtreſs, having ſprung her main-maſt, and carried away her fore-topmaſt in a gale of wind, in St. George's Channel, which drove her up to this port.

The Echo ſpoke with the Garnet, of Newcaſtle, in lat. 46. long. 40. Peter Lambton, maſter, from the Bay Honduras, bound to London, out ninety days, in great diſtreſs for proviſions, with which the Echo ſupplied her, as appears by a letter from Capt Lambton, dated on board the Garnet.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 23. About 4 o'clock this morning, it blew a very heavy gale of wind, at N. N. W. attended with dreadful thunder, lightning and rain; during the ſtorm, in ſtriking the yards and topmaſts on board the ſhips at Spithead, the following accidents happened, occaſioned by the lightning, viz.—One man was killed on board the Romulus, five men ſtruck blind on board the Victory, and ſeveral men ſeverely wounded on board the Monarch. The Coloſſus alſo received material damage in her rigging, &c.

LIMERICK, December 23.

The damage which has been done at this port, and all along the weſtern coaſt, by the late high winds, has exceeded any thing ever known here before. Letters from Enniſkerry mention, that an American ſnow was loſt on the 14th inſtant, to the north-weſt of that iſland, and that ſeveral veſſels have appeared in ſight in great diſtreſs, but that the wind and the greatneſs of the ſea, prevented the inhabitants from affording them any aſſiſtance.

The Peggy, Cambell, of and for Grenock, which had juſt compleated its lading of butter and oatmeal, at this port, was loſt in a gale of wind, on the 18th inſt. off Beal bar; and, melancholy to relate, every ſoul went with her to the bottom.

The Arundel, Hornbeck, of and for Arundel, was driven from her cables as ſhe lay at Tarbet, on the ſame day, but received little injury, ſave the loſs of her anchors.

The Peggy, Durach, bound from this port to Briſtol, was in the gale of the 14th inſtant driven aſhore in our river; and in endeavouring to get off, by taking out a part of the cargo, the boats which it was put in foundered along ſide of the veſſel, owing to a very heavy gale of wind, and a heavy ſea—the veſſel is got off, but the major part of the cargo will be loſt.

DUBLIN, December 25.

The weather ſtill continues tempeſtuous. On Wedneſday night laſt, the wind blew with the fury of a hurricane, and from every point of the compaſs at once. We do not wiſh, like boding ſpirits, to look into futurity for calamities; but we only repeat the current converſation of the city, we fear ſtill further accounts of miſchief from the coaſts.

It has been diſcovered ſince the late ſtorm that the city of Limerick very narrowly eſcaped general deſtruction by an occurrence which happened at that time, namely, the falling of one of the barrack chimnies on the powder magazine, which broke in the roof of it, at a time it contained near 100 barrels of powder.

Early on Thurſday morning, the 16th, the ſhip Atalanta, from Boſton for Sligo, with flax-ſeed and lumber, arrived ſafe in that bay, after beating about two days, with the loſs of near one third of her cargo, which they were under the neceſſity of throwing overboard during the gale.

The Jolly Cooper, from Melford to Limerick, with groceries and ſome dry goods, is totally wrecked off the mouth of the river Kenmare, on the coaſt of Kerry, and all the hands periſhed.

LIVERPOOLE, Dec. 25.

The moſt melancholy acounts are daily received here of the effects of the late tempeſtuous weather: Scarce a ſhip arrives, but brings with it the moſt tragic tidings; the following is one among the many diſtreſſing relations:

Laſt Wedneſday week, at four o'clock, P. M. the ſhip Newburn, Capt. John Scott, bound for Glaſgow from Newburn in N. Carolina, and laden with ſtaves and naval ſtores, after encountering great hardſhips from the violent gales of wind, ſtruck upon the north-weſt ſpit of Hoyle-Bank, and it was ſoon diſcoverd the ſhip muſt be loſt, unleſs aſſiſtance could be procured: however, to preſerve themſelves, they cut away her maſts, and the ſea breaking over the veſſel with unuſual violence, the crew were obliged to laſh themſelves faſt to the railings, to prevent ther being waſhed overboard. In this horrid ſituation, the moſt part of them remained a very conſiderable time. The Captain was in three hours deprived of his reaſon, and ſoon after dropped dead over the rope with which he was laſhed.

Mr. James Davidſon, who was on this occaſion a paſſenger, but had from his earlieſt infancy been bred to the ſea, and was many years maſter of a Glaſgow veſſel, was in about four hours after alſo deprived of reaſon, and ſoon expired, as did White, the cook of the ſhip, whilſt laſhed to the rails. The remainder of the crew endured the moſt diſtreſſing hardſhips without the hopes of preſerving their lives, until the next day, when the ſtorm providentially abating, they were enabled to make ſignals of diſtreſs, which being obſerved by two fiſhermen of Hoyle-lake, whoſe intrepidity and humanity reflect on them the higheſt honour, they put off at the imminent riſk of their lives, and after enduring great hardſhips, reached the veſſel at two o'clock in the day, and took on board their boat all that were left alive in the veſſel, to the number of eleven, whom they landed ſafely. Many of theſe unfortunate people loſt the uſe of their limbs, from the ſeverity of the weather; but by proper aſſiſtance are reſtored.

Further Particulars of the Loſs of the Charlemont Packet.

An account has been publiſhed, much exaggerated in many particulars, reſpecting the melancholy event of the loſs of the Charlemont Packet, which ſailed from Liverpool on Tueſday ſe'nnight, with 110 paſſengers on board. A dreadful ſquall riſing on the ſame night, and its continuing with much violence, kept the Charlemont for four days at ſea, at length ſhe made the Welch coaſt: Many of the paſſengers expreſſed an eager deſire to get on ſhore, but were prevailed upon, by repeated aſſurances of their ſafety, and promiſes of inſtantly ſailing for Dublin harbour, to continue on board.

After many fruitleſs attempts, the veſſel at length reached the bay of Dublin, and was coming to anchor near Howth, in four fathom water, when the encreaſed ſtorm ſhattered the ſails; they were compelled to wear out to ſea, and the mate took charge of the veſſel to run her before the wind into Holyhead bay, agreeable to the requeſt of the paſſengers.

By directions of the mate, the veſſel was carried as nearly as he could calculate, to Holyhead, but by ſome fatal miſtake, he drove her right in upon thoſe ſhelving and dangerous rocks, which lie on the north-ſide of that harbour, and which rocks remain always covered by the ſea. The veſſel was not for ſome time announced to be in the imminent and momentary danger ſhe was of ſinking; but, on the firſt alarm, the paſſengers crowded upon deck, to individually provide for their own ſafety—but, alas! it was too late—the violence of the ſea, and the breakers againſt the rocks, rendered all attempts vain and impracticable; on the maſts and part of the wreck, nineteen moſt miraculouſly eſcaped. It is impoſſible for human pen to depict the deſpair and heart-rending cries of a number of reſpectable women who were paſſengers.

A Mr. Moore, of the county of Weſtmeath, and his wife, an amiable young couple, were among ninety-four that met their unhappy death. Mr. Moore, it ſeems, might have got to ſhore on part of the wreck; but endeavouring to ſave his wife, a heavy ſurge of the ſea ſwept them both away. The next morning their bodies were waſhed on ſhore; and, what makes this melancholy cataſtrophe the more remarkable, is, this unfortunate couple were found claſped in the arms of each other.

LONDON, December 25.

In the great hurricane of Wedneſday night laſt, a ſailor, in Gravel-lane, loſt his Wife: his only remark was—"It was an ill wind that blew nobody any good."

Dec. 31. On Thurſday ſe'nnight, during the ſtorm, the lightning was attracted by an iron-bar, which was fixed as a ſupporter to the chimney of the houſe of Sir James Marriott, judge of the admiralty, in Doctors-Commons; the chimney was thrown down, and broke through the roof into the attic ſtory; which much alarmed the family, as Sir James lay in a room immediately underneath; but fortunately no perſon was hurt.

January 3.

Intelligence from *France*.

By advices from Paris, of ſo late a date as the 27th ult. we have the following intereſting intelligence.

M. de Rochambeau, who, on the alarm ſpread of the expected invaſion of France, from the north, had been diſpatched by the National Aſſembly to command the patriotic army, and watch the motions of the Imperialiſts, has iſſued the following inſtructions to the general officers ſerving under him.

"Let the moſt ſacred reſpect be paid to all the decrees ſanctioned by the king. As every military man owes abſolute ſubmiſſion to the Law and the King, do not allow the ſmalleſt aſperſion to be thrown on their injunctions; re-eſtabliſh diſcipline throughout the whole army; wait with reſpectful ſilence for the military conſtitution. Every officer who does not think it his duty to act in conformity to theſe inſtructions, is hereby at liberty to retire."

The officers of the garriſon of Liſle have, at the playhouſe, and other places of public reſort, publicly avowed their contempt for the National Aſſembly, and have gone ſo far as to ridicule their operations; which ſeems to indicate, that M. de Rochambeau will have much employment on his hands, as the danger to the revolutioniſts of ſuch a formidable fortreſs being in the intereſt of the nobility, &c. is very obvious.

What the Aſſembly may have to apprehend from the diſcordant and threatening commotions which prevail to the ſouth of France, may be collected from the following articles of intelligence.

A letter from Arles, in Provence, brings the dreadful news of the murder of twenty two perſons by the mob of that city, and what renders the crime ſtill more heinous, the rabble were by no means provoked to it; whereas at Perpignan and Aix the ariſtocratic party went to extreme lengths, and, in a manner, invited the enraged multitude to lay violent hands on them.

The magiſtrates of Lyons are buſy in examining the circumſtances that attended the conſpiracy lately diſcovered in that city; every day confirms its exiſtence, and unveils the moſt attrocious intentions.

M. Voidel, in the name of the committee of enquiry, read, on the 23d, in the National Aſſembly, a letter from the Adminiſtrators of the department of the Var; by which it appears that ſome young men conſpiring againſt the revolution have aſſembled at Nice; that they are buying horſes and military furniture; and that cannon and other warlike ſtores arrive daily from Italy. The letter adds, that the views of the enemy ſeem directed againſt Antibes and Entravaux; and that ſome of their parties had advanced within ſight of Antibes; but finding it well ſupplied with artillery, and defended by three hundred national guards, they had not dared to hazard an attack. Greater fears are entertained for Entravaux, where the enemies of the revolution have many partizans. It was decreed that the king ſhould be ſupplicated to ſend a ſufficient garriſon thither.

On the 10th, at Geneva, the people were ſo certain of a counter-revolution being attempted, that fifty Louis d'ors were laid to four, that the king would not be in Paris on the 13th, and in Savoy it was looked on as a phyſical certainty.

CASUALTIES by the late STORM.

It was but natural to ſuppoſe that the tremendous ſtorm of Thurſday morning would be attended with much damage, and we now enter on the painful taſk of relating what has hitherto come to our knowledge. The courſe of this tempeſt was from N. E. to S. W. the flaſhes of lightning were ſtrong and vivid, the peals of thunder as loud as perhaps ever known; many aſſert that it was accompanied by a ſlight earthquake, and that they perceived the houſes to ſhake conſiderably.

The inhabitants of almoſt every houſe were ſo much alarmed, as to riſe from their beds under the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions of being buried in the ruins of their dwellings.

The roof of the houſe of Lord le de Spencer, which was covered with lead, was whirled up, and blown into the ſtreet.

A houſe in Ship-yard ſuffered much; a ſtack of chimneys were blown down, and a poor woman, in the attic ſtory, lain-in but two days, was killed.

A ſimilar circumſtance happened in Noel-ſtreet: the woman who lived in the attic ſtory was very much bruiſed, and taken to the hoſpital the ſame morning, without hopes of recovery.

In one of the new ſtreets near Cavendiſh-ſquare, a poor woman was killed by the lightning; the houſe of Mr. Kennet, in Blenheim-ſtreet, has ſuffered much on the roof, and the wall which forms a part of the ſtreet adjoining to the above premiſes is blown down.

In Greek-ſtreet, Soho, part of the back wall of a houſe was thrown down, and the beams of the attic ſtory of courſe giving way, the maid ſervant, and the bed on which ſhe ſlept, fell through into the ſecond floor, fortunately without the woman receiving the leaſt injury.

In every part of London, more or leſs damage has been ſuſtained, by the falling of parapet walls, chimneys, &c. A ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell continued during a conſiderable period of the ſtorm.

The high piles of wood in moſt of the timber yards round the metropolis were blown down.

All the copper which covered the roof of the Six Clerk's Office, in Lincoln's Inn, was torn up, and whirled, a part into the ſquare, and a part into Chancery-lane. Two chimneys were alſo blown down in Lincoln's Inn, New Square; that which fell from No. 4 was ſcattered, in broken pieces, about Carey-ſtreet: but moſt unfortunately the chimney of the next houſe was forced into the garret, and falling on a woman, ſervant to Mr. Graham, the Counſel, ſhe was killed on the ſpot.

In Lincoln's Inn Garden thirteen trees were torn up. Several houſes, particularly in Long-ally, Moorfields, were blown down. Six trees in the quarters of Moorfields were torn up by the roots. The Letter Foundery of Meſſ. Fry, in Type-ſtreet, ſuffered conſiderably by the fall of two large ſtacks of chimneys.

The roof of Stationers' Hall, on Ludgate hill, was very much damaged.

Several trees were blown up by the roots in the Willow Walk, near Milbank, Weſtminſter, and two of them torn in a very extraordinary manner.

A little before five in the morning, a long ſtage was ſtanding at the gate of the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, two ladies, paſſengers, having gotten in, the driver, while he went in to make up his accounts, placed a lad at the head of the horſes to prevent their moving on; but at the inſtant a moſt remarkable flaſh of lightning, which was ſucceeded immediately by a roll of thunder as dreadful as ever was known, frightened the animals, who inſtantly ran off full ſpeed through St. Giles's, Oxford-ſtreet, Tyburn turnpike, (which was open) and on to that at Kilburn, where they were ſtopped by the keeper thereof; the paſſengers (who had received no hurt) being ignorant they were without a driver.

At Windſor the ſtorm was very dreadful; the centinels on guard upon the Terrace deſcribe the element as having been ſo luminous, that they could for a minute ſee at very great diſtances; and inſtantly after it became dark in the extreme, with a ſmell reſembling the freſh diſcharge of cannon.

The drivers on the road from Saliſbury, and the paſſengers, corroborate the teſtimony, that the lightning was rather like a ſtream of fluid from a glaſs-houſe furnace; and the horſes were ſo generally terrified, that with difficulty they got on.

At Purfleet and Erith, which are on the oppoſite ſide of the river, a few miles above Graveſend, the inhabitants were in one continued alarm the greater part of the night, for fear of the gunpowder magazine taking fire, the lightning being ſo continual.

At Beckenham, in Kent, the ſpire of the church was ſtruck by the lightning, and took fire; but, by the activity of ſome bricklayers, who happened to be on the ſpot, the flames were got under without any very material injury to the building.

At Harrow on the Hill, and at St. Alban's, both elevated ſituations, the electrical ſhock was very ſenſibly felt, but no miſchief done; though at the latter the fire was ſeen to play through and about the Abbey ſteeple, in a ſingular manner.

As a proof that the ſtorm was as wide and extenſive as awfully dreadful, at Springfield, near Colcheſter, the hail-ſtones were very heavy, the lightning continual, and with the thunder, reſembled the beſieging of a fortreſs by the moſt formidable enemy. A gentleman who was at Gibraltar during the laſt ſiege, declared, that for three quarters of an hour, it was even much more dreadful than that cataſtrophe, as nature exceeds art.

At the Nore, a ſloop that had caſt anchor during the tempeſt, had her ſails torn from her maſt, but nobody hurt.

The Ipſwich and Newmarket Mail Coach overſet in its way to town, by a tree which the wind had blown down and thrown acroſs the road. By this accident, an outſide paſſenger and a guard were much hurt.

During the ſtorm on Thurſday morning, near a dozen tier of ſhips, between Irongate and the Pool, were torn from their mooring, and drove on ſhore; immenſe damage was likewiſe done to the ſmall craft on the river, from their daſhing againſt the ſhips and each other. It was not leſs fatal to thoſe above the bridge, on the north ſhore, particularly between the Temple and Somerſet Houſe, where upwards of twenty loaded barges were ſunk; and, as the tide was then falling, many other loaded barges which withſtood the ſtorm, ſettled on thoſe that were ſunk, by which means many of them are rendered totally uſeleſs.

A ſtack of chimnies fell through the roof of a ſett of chambers in Furnival's Inn, Holborn, on the bed where two ſervants ſlept; the gentleman being much alarmed, went in the ſervants' room, and found them both covered with bricks and rubbiſh, but they happily received no hurt.

A woman at Hampſtead, big with child, was killed by the lightning.

A woman was killed by the lightning, as ſhe was milking a cow in St. George's Fields. Another woman, at Hampſtead, was killed in bed by the lightning.

We underſtand the ſnow has been general in the north, by accounts from Leeds, Wetherby, Charley, &c. it fell to a conſiderable thickneſs; and there being a ſtrong wind, was much drifted in many places, and the mail coaches were obliged to quit the road near Preſton, and paſs thro' ſome fields. In one ſtage ten horſes were put to it.

The Little Betſey, Kelly, from Stockholm to Waterford, is ſtranded in the Sound of Iſlay.

The Creſwell, Hutſon, from Newcaſtle, foundered on the coaſt of Holland, and all hands periſhed.

The Catharina Dorothea, Newſtuck, from Archangel to Amſterdam, has been towed into the Banks of Lunna, after being deſerted by the crew.

The Speedwell, Kerr, from Wilmington to London, is aſhore off Georgetown.—Great part of the cargo landed.

The Amity, Kavanaug, from the Weſt-Indies to Newfoundland, is totally loſt on the Banks, and four men drowned.

The Tigris, Smith, from Zant to London, is totally loſt off Malta. Captain and three men drowned.

The Favourite, Willis, from Liſbon to Stockholm, foundered off Marſtrand, and only one man ſaved.

The Golden Rule, of Whitehaven, Capt. Atkinſon, from North Carolina, is ſtranded near St. David's Head.

The Newburn, Scott, from North Carolina to Glaſgow, is wrecked near Hoylake.

The Perſis, Weeds, of Yarmouth, is loſt on the Yorkſhire coaſt.

Saturday evening, one of the Liverpool packet-boats, in endeavouring to enter the harbour of Holyhead for ſhelter, ſtruck upon a rock, and went to pieces. It is ſuppoſed there were one hundred and fifty people on board, of whom twenty-ſeven only are ſaved.

WILMINGTON, March 12.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the improvements in griſt mills, lately invented by a citizen of this ſtate, Mr. Oliver Evans, is increaſing very rapidly in public eſtimation. Every part of the machinery in which thoſe improvements conſiſt, is now in uſe at Brandywine Mills, and is highly approved of. The wheat elevator has been lately applied, for the firſt time, to unload a ſhallop; it elevates three hundred buſhels per hour, and enables the miller to convey his wheat to any granary in the mill without the aſſiſtance of manual labour. To ſuch perfection are our griſt and merchant mills brought, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe improvements, that we may ſay, perhaps without boaſting, that they are not equalled in the world. The machinery is ſo well applied, that from the time the wheat leaves the waggoner's bag, the meaſurer's half buſhel, or the veſſel's hold, as the caſe may be, no manual labour is required, but the wheat is converted into ſuperfine flour, or other flour, fit for packing, entirely by the effect of the machinery. Mr. Evans has obtained a patent for his diſcovery, which we are happy to find is likely to turn out much to his advantage.

BOSTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from Wiſcaſſet, dated 17th ultimo.

"Laſt month I happened to be at Broad Cove, in the town of Briſtol, and there ſaw the moſt diſtreſſing ſight that it is poſſible to deſcribe: I there met with about 30 Indians, who came there the laſt fall, juſt at the time the winter ſat in, which immediately deprived them of fiſh and clams, their uſual food when upon the ſea-coaſt. The rivers and the coaſt being frozen for many miles, which prevented their returning home. They have been obliged to feed on horſe fleſh and cattle, which have died through the intenſe coldneſs of the winter. They have been twice at Wiſcaſſet, applying for relief; when I aſſorded them all the aſſiſtance in my power; got ſome clothes for their old men, and gave them what proviſion I could ſpare; and all the people here did what they could for them. They complain that the white people ſhut on their lands, and that government has taken from them part of theſe lands, which prevents their getting a living from them. This I fear has too much truth in it. I think government would do well to take the matter into conſideration, and render theſe poor diſtreſſed people ſome redreſs in the ſpring, or relieve them as they ſhall think proper."

Mr. Morrill (ſays a Salem paper) was a few days ſince arreſted and committed to the goal in Boſton, to be tried at the Circuit Court of the United States, in May next, for paſſing a continental ſecurity which had been altered from 14 dollars to 400 dollars. The penalty for knowingly paſſing a counterfeited note of the United States, is death.

Allen's New-London marine liſt, is frequently ſeaſoned with wit.---Relating to the coldneſs of the late weather, he ſays, "that it was ſo intenſe, that Hell-gate was frozen up, and there is no paſſing from Eaſt to Weſt."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Feb. 23.

As many of our countrymen are migrating to the weſtern country, we would recommend it to them, to be very circumſpect in the choice of their boats for tranſporting themſelves and families down the Ohio, leſt they encounter a ſimilar misfortune to that which befel Capt. Ludlow, of Morris county, who, laſt November, on his paſſage down the river, from the badneſs of the boat, was wrecked, and loſt property to the value of one thouſand pounds; and with much peril ſaved his own life and family. Two of his children, ſuppoſed to be loſt, were taken off of the wreck twelve days after they were ſtranded.

March 9. Sunday laſt was apprehended, and committed to the goal of this county, Dr. Freeman, ſaid to be a partiſan of thoſe certificate forgers, who, for ſome time, have played off their villainy, on unſuſpecting individuals, with too much ſucceſs.

PITTSBURGH, February 26.

A correſpondent is highly pleaſed with the determination of the inhabitants of this place, to enter into an aſſociation to arm themſelves for the defence of the town and its vicinity; although there may be no great danger of an attack on the place, yet it will ſtrike an awe on the ſavages, and make them particularly cautious not to approach too near us for fear of the conſequences.

Every account from the Indian country agrees relative to the determination of the ſavages going to war. It is ſaid that the warriors have ſent word to the different Indian hunting camps, ordering the hunters to return to their tribes immediately.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of this, but it is highly neceſſary the frontiers ſhould be appriſed of every report, that they may be on their guard, for fear of the worſt.

CARLISLE, February 23.

We are informed from good authority, that a party of 70 Indians lately preſented themſelves before Fort ——, (a ſmall ſtockade not far from General Harmar's Head-Quarters) garriſoned by 30 regulars and about 20 inhabitants of the vicinity, under command of Lieutenant Kingſborough. The Indians had previouſly taken a Mr. Hunt priſoner, with two or three others, whom they hoiſted on their ſhoulders before the fort, directing them to inform the commanding officer that their party conſiſted of 300, and demanded a ſurrender of the garriſon—The Lieutenant anſwered, that if they were 300 devils he would not ſurrender, and immediately fired on the Indians, 12 of whom were killed, the remainder, after having quartered Mr. Hunt in the view of the fort, made a rapid retreat—None of the garriſon were either killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

By information to be depended on, we learn, that in the middle of laſt December the French Revolution was ſpeedily drawing to a happy concluſion. The National Aſſembly was ſtill making unwearied exertions to reſtore the calm which will be the forerunner of political happineſs in that country. The property belonging to the Clergy is expected to produce a ſum ſufficient to wipe off the whole national debt. The aſſignats, (their paper money) being alone received in payment for that property, have been at times 5 6 and 7 per cent. above par. To ſhew what a thorough reform is intended in the Church, it is mentioned that two ſilver images belonging to the church of Notre Dame in Paris, repreſenting angels holding the hearts of Louis the 14th and another of their kings, notwithſtanding the veneration the French bear to the memory of thoſe monarchs, have been ſent to the public treaſury, together with moſt of the valuable articles belonging to that church, as well as to every other church throuhout the kingdom.

In ſome caſes the prieſt-hood have endeavoured by cunning, to work upon the ſuperſtition of the people, the following is mentioned as an inſtance. Three Nuns taking advantage of a decree of the National Aſſembly, quitted their veils;---The elder part of the ſiſterhood, not feeling ſuch ſtrong temptation to taſte the enjoyments of the world, feared a general deſertion, and to prevent it uſed the following artifice. They had a hollow made in the head of a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, which communicated by a very ſmall duct with the eyes. The hollow being filled and kept filled with water, ſupplied the eyes with a continual ſtream of tears; which pretended miracle being generally exhibited and artfully explained to ſerve the purpoſe of the contrivers, was for a ſhort time credulouſly believed, and produced the deſired effect: The deception was however afterwards diſcovered.

The clergy have been directed to take the civic oath, and a time limited by the National Aſſembly, after which, in caſe of non compliance, they will be deprived of their benefices.---They have ſent to aſk the Pope's permiſſion to obey the Aſſembly, which ſtep however they have deferred taking rather too late to obtain an anſwer before the time expires: It is thought that the Pope would never give his conſent to their taking the oath, and will withdraw his protection from thoſe who obey, probably a majority. The clergy of France muſt then ſeek for another head, and may find one in their king, if the National Aſſembly will only add an eccleſiaſtical title to thoſe of the crown. The Pope's power is faſt dwindling into inſignificancy; and he will probably in another half century be little more than Biſhop of Rome. The town of Avignon appears ſtill determined to be united to the French dominions, to which meaſure the National Aſſembly ſeems inclined, though they have not yet ventured openly to approve it.

The National Aſſembly have decreed 2000000 of livres annually for the ſupport of each of the King's brothers, beſides making grants of palaces for their uſe. Appartments are actually ſitting up for the reception of the Count d' Artois, who was, in the month of December, ſoon expected to leave Turin.

Ample proviſion has alſo been made for the ſupport of every branch of the Royal Family.

We have received information that the ſchooner Nancy, of Baltimore, was entirely loſt on the 31ſt of January, on Body Iſland, North Carolina, in a very violent gale of wind. They had on board twenty-ſix negroes, nine of which periſhed by the inclemency of the weather; the crew and two paſſengers got ſafe to ſhore: but the captain from fatigue and ſickneſs was in ſo low a condition, that it was not expected he could recover, when our informant came away.

Captain H. Williams, who lately arrived at Boſton from Cape-Francois, left there the following veſſels in diſtreſs: Ship Elizabeth, capt. Orne, from Briſtol, owned in New-Hampſhire, condemned. Sloop Sally, capt. Caſſa, from North-Carolina, for Boſton. Sloop Dolphin, capt. Dunbar, for Philadelphia, maſt ſprung, leaked very bad. The above valued themſelves upon the houſe of Perkins, Burling and Co.---The ſloop Mermaid, capt. May, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Thomas, leaked ſo much that the captain put for the cape.---

Captain Lawler, of the brig Active, arrived here from Bourdeaux, left the following veſſels at that port: Captain Belt, in a ſhip from Baltimore; Captain M'Kenny, in a brig from Alexandria; Captain Euſtis, in a brig from Charleſton; and Captain Johnſton, in a ſhip from Alexandria.

The ſhip Birmingham Packet of Philadelphia, arrived at Briſtol on the 18th December. She ſtruck the ground in 23 days from the Capes of the Delaware, and Capt. Simmons expected ſhe would ſail for Philadelphia about the 10th or 15th of February. The Roebuck arrived about a week after the Birmingham Packet.

The ſchooner Dart, commanded by Capt. Brice, belonging to this port, it is feared, is entirely loſt. Capt. Brice left the Capes of Delaware about the 25th of January laſt, in company with Capt. Lee, in the brg Hope, bound to Kingſton, in Jamaica. The veſſels were very near each other, and the Captains in converſation late in the afternoon, diſtant about two or three leagues from the land; the wind then at W. S. W. but it very ſuddenly ſhifted to N. W. and blew with great violence. Capt. Lee immediately let go all the after-ſheets, and put before the wind—but the Dart overſet, the wind taking her aback, with all her ſails ſet. Capt. Lee endeavoured to afford relief, but found it impoſſible, as his veſſel had fallen a conſiderable diſtance to leeward before her ſails could be taken in; he however hove too, in hopes of effecting relief in the morning, but the Dart could not be ſeen. We are ſorry to add, that ſeveral gentlemen belonging to this city were paſſengers on board the Dart.

The Eliza, M'Kay, and the Hope, Lee, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Kingſton, Jamaica.

*** A ſpecial meeting of the Society for the eſtabliſhment of Sunday Schools in this city and liberties, will be held at the Academy of Mr. Sharpleſs, in Second-ſtreet, on Friday next, at half after ſix o'clock in the evening. M. CAREY, Secretary.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT SALTED

Curracoa Hides

Juſt arrived, and FOR SALE, by

Jonathan Meredith, *Third-ſtreet.*

Philadelphia, March 15, 1791.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT valuable farm, the property of James Talman, pleaſantly ſituated on Oldman's creek, within one mile of the river Delaware, commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river; lying in the townſhip of Woolwich, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New Jerſey; containing about 400 acres of land, between 70 and 80 acres of which are good bank meadow, about 30 more may be made, the banks are kept up with as little expence as any in the county, owing to their peculiar ſituation: The ſaid farm may be laid out in two, as there is a ſmall creek that divides the meadows nearly equal; thare are three fields cleared, containing 30 acre in each, all adjoining the meadow, with two valuable apple orchards; an excellent brick houſe 34 feet by 26, containing a large parlour, an entry and two lodging rooms below, and four good lodging rooms and an entry above, with a kitchen adjoining the ſame; on ſaid farm three is a good frame barn 40 feet by 30, with good ſtabling for horſes; a new corn crib and waggon houſe 30 feet by 24, which will hold 1000 buſhels of corn. This farm will anſwer either for grazing, or for keeping a dairy, being between two and three miles from the lower bridge on Raccoon, from which a ſtage boat regularly attends Phiiladelphia market every Wedneſday and Saturday, at the low price of 2/6 per paſſenger. The title is indiſputable.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JAMES TALMAN or SAMUEL TONKIN, near the mouth of Raccoon creek. †

March 8, 1791.

By *John Maybew, Iſaac Harris* and *Edmund Wetherby*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon application to us by *Bartholomew Wiſtar, Richard Wiſtar, Caſper Wiſtar, Thomas Wiſtar, Elizabeth Miller* and *Catharine Wiſtar*, who claim an undivided part of all that tract of land, called the Glaſs-houſe tract, ſituate in Upper-Alloways Creek townſhip, in Salem county, We have nominated David Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wiſtar, Commiſſioners to divide the ſaid tract of land into ſix equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us at Salem, on the 30th day of May next, the ſaid David Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wiſtar will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by copaſceners, joint tenants and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this 3d day of March, 1791.

JOHN MAYHEW,
ISAAC HARRIS,
EDMUND WETHERBY.

6ſw

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Righter, late of Roxborough, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers, and all creditors of ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts properly atteſted in order for ſettlement. And all purchaſers at the ſaid deceaſed's vendue, that have not already paid, may expect their ſeveral accounts put in ſuit, if not diſcharged by the firſt of May next.

† NATHAN LEVERING, } Executors.
March 12, 1791. ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 22d day of March, if not diſpoſed of before at Private Sale, either together or ſeparate,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, conſiſting of a Plantation, Griſt mill and Saw-mill, ſituate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; the plantation containing 252 acres of land, about one-third timber, 20 acres of meadow, chiefly watered, and the remainder good for either grain or paſture. There are thereon, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables and cow-houſe. The mill is an overſhot, on a pretty large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr, the other country made, and is accommodated with a dwelling-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings. The whole of the improvements are ſubſtantially erected and in pretty good order, and may be entered on the 1ſt of April next. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

‡4 w JOHN WATSON.

WANTED,

Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

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Just published, and to be Sold,
by ROBERT AITKEN, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, THOMAS DOBSON and ELEAZER OSWALD,
At the moderate price of One eighth of a Dollar,

LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO THE

Yeomanry of the United States:

SHEWING the neceſſity of confining the public revenue to a fixed proportion of the net produce of the land; and the bad policy and injuſtice of every ſpecies of indirect taxation and commercial regulations.

Theſe letters, which are nearly compriſed in 50 pages octavo, are moſt earneſtly recommended to the ſerious and candid peruſal of every friend to agriculture, and the real intereſts and liberties of America, by A FARMER.

Will poſitively commence drawing,

The CITY HALL and DICKINSON COLLEGE LOTTERY, on *Tueſday*, the 19th day of *April* next, agreeably to a reſolution of the Corporation, paſſed the 28th day of February laſt.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		
1 of 3000 Dollars,	is	3000 Dollars,
1 of 2000	is	2000
2 of 1000	are	2000
6 of 500	are	3000
10 of 300	are	3000
20 of 200	are	4000
30 of 100	are	3000
60 of 50	are	3000
100 of 30	are	3000
185 of 20	are	3700
4621 of 8	are	36968
5036 *Prizes.*		66668 *Dollars.*
11631 *Blanks.*		

16667 *Tickets*, at 4 *Dollars* each, are 66668 *Dollars*.
All Prizes ſubject to a Deduction of 15 *per Cent.*

Tickets may be had of David Lenox, Richard Bache, Philip Wager, Francis Gurney and Thomas Forreſt, and at the Lottery Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the *German* Church.
Philadelphia, March 2, 1791.

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine, containing about 660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is moſtly woodland, ſupplied with ſeveral ſtreams of water. There are ſome ſmall tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Alſo, A Tract of Woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Bailey, and Joſhua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near ſeveral lime-kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

One-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. tf March 5, 1791.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the 31ſt day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the Falls townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing about 350 acres of land, 30 acres of which is meadow, and as much more may be made, a large and conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame, a good mill ſeat, about 170 acres of well timbered land, a young bearing orchard, of about 150 apple-trees, beſt grafted fruit, an old orchard of about 35 trees, a two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of good water at the door, a large frame barn, waggon-houſe, &c.—Alſo, a ſmall tenement on the weſt end of ſaid farm, with about ten or twelve acres of cleared land, and a young bearing orchard of about 110 apple-trees, the whole being in good repair, beautifully ſituated within one mile and an half of the Delaware works, and one quarter of a mile from Friends meeting-houſe, in Fallſington. It will be ſold together, or in ſeparate tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place, and an indiſputable title will be given, by the executors of Dr. Samuel Harvey, deceaſed.
February 10, 1791. ¶

To be SOLD, or LET,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Woodbury creek, about half a mile from the town of Woodbury, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, containing 291 acres of Land, 40 of which are meadow, and more may be made, 100 woodland; the upland very good tilling ground; a large dwelling-houſe of brick, orchard, &c. Further particulars to be known, by applying to GEORGE ROBERTS, Philadelphia.
March 7, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of the preſent Month,

A PLANTATION in Brandywine (late Eaſt Caln townſhip,) Cheſter county, containing 454 acres and 87 perches. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a barn, and other out-houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland. The land is good for grain or paſture. The plantation was formerly the property of John Gilleylan, and is bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole, Joſeph Long, Thomas Fiſher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting-houſe. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, if deſired, and an undiſputed title made. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB, near Downing's town, THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; at Weſt Cheſter, or, to

JOHN MORTON,
THOMAS MORRIS, or } in Philadelphia.
SAMUEL COATES.

Third Month, (March) 8th, 1791. 4w.

WAS taken up on the 2d inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, a BAY MARE, 5 years old, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ‡
December 16, 1790. ROBERT HAMILTON.

Propoſals for printing, by Subſcription,
A COLLECTION OF

Miſcellaneous Eſſays,

Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

2. Price to ſubſcribers two thirds of a dollar, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

3. The Work ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

4. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

*** Subſcriptions are received by CAREY, STEWART and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.
February 23, 1791.

A FARM for SALE,

Twelve miles from the city,

CONTAINING about 140 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling houſe, barn and other convenient houſes, about 40 acres of woodland, chiefly hickory, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow and an orchard. The above Farm is ſituated near Abington Meeting Houſe, in Montgomery county, and is now leaſed for the intereſt of the purchaſe money and taxes paid. It will be ſold at the low price of £5 per acre, in Caſh or New Loan Certificates.

Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, near the premiſes, will ſhew the property, and conclude the bargain on the part of the owner, or MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Eſq; in Philadelphia.

The Leaſe, which is for 7 years, will be ſurrendered if required by the purchaſer, and the title is indiſputable.
Philadelphia, March 4. 1791. 4 w

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Burling on county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-three miles from this city, fourteen from Burlington, ſeven from Trenton and within eight of Croſſwicks, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, 100 of which are cleared, and 50 well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory frame dwelling, lately put in repair, an excellent barn and ſtabling, an orchard, about 12 acres meadow, and more may be made; the whole under good fence, about half being new cedar rails, the quality of the land and neighbourhood is good, and ſituation ſuch, that produce may be readily conveyed to Market, being within four miles of Bordentown, on the Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will apply immediately for further particulars to CHARLES S. BUNTING, Vine ſtreet, No. 90, or PHILIP S. BUNTING, corner of Race and Third ſtreets,

N. B. Thoſe perſons that chuſe to view the place, will call on NEWBERRY BUNTING, adjoining ſaid land.
Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

THE Creditors of JOHN GARRETT, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th inſtant; at which time a dividend will take place; and thoſe who neglect to furniſh their accounts as above, will be excluded from any claim thereto.

RICHARD DOWNING,
March 2, WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
1791. SETH WILLIS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the partnerſhip between *Marmaduke Cooper* and *John Piſſant* will diſſolve on the 25th of March next enſuing; therefore all perſons having any demands againſt the partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment.

† MARMADUKE COOPER,
Feb. 24th, 1791. JOHN PISSANT.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 28th of February laſt, a large SORREL MARE, about 15 hands high, about 11 years old, a white ſtar in her forehead, both hind legs white up to the upper joints, is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, will be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges if ſent to the owner, which will be paid on the delivery of the mare, by ‡ JOSEPH FAVER.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

THE ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN HART, Eſq; late of Newtown, Bucks county, deceaſed, give Notice, that they intend to make a final ſettlement of their accounts by the 15th April next; requeſt all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and alſo all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment by that time, to

Feb. 14, 1791. JOSEPH HART, and } Executors.
¶ THOMAS FOLWELL, }

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 28, 1791.

BY virtue of a Precept from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Auction, on the Premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, Robert Chriſtie, and others; containing 112 acres and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Matthews.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Lands, Mills, Stock, &c. for Sale.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, on the 22d day of March next, the following Property, viz.

No. 1. ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY EIGHT acres of Land, ſituate in the Delaware ſtate, on Red Clay creek, New-Caſtle county, three miles from Newport, four and a half from Wilmington, and fourteen from Elk'on, a noted wheat market. On the premiſes are erected a Merchant-mill and dwelling-houſe, a ſaw mill, Cooper's ſhop, and ſtable. The Merchant-mill and dwelling-houſe are of ſtone, under one roof, 54 feet by 36, five floors, new and in good order. The mill has 16 feet head and fall, a pair of good Burrs, and all the neceſſary machinery heretofore common, and that lately invented, by which one miller can make 150 barrels of ſuperfine flour per week. The ſtream has never been known to fail, but will afford water to turn four pair of ſtones in common, and at all ſeaſons two. Near the mill door is a never failing ſpring of excellent water, which may be applied to paper-making, diſtilling, &c. On the ſame race which ſupplies the Merchant-mill, is a ſaw-mill compleat, in good order, and will cut 1000 feet per day. A mill of 20 feet head, alſo may be erected, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow watered from the ſame ſtream. The land is well wooded and watered, and will be ſold in one or more tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

No. 2. Three hundred and thirteen acres of Land on Suſquehanna, near the town of Berwick, 110 miles from Philadelphia.

No. 3. Two Lots in Newport, ſuitable to erect ſtore-houſes, wharves, &c.

No. 4. A Piece of Meadow in Newport Marſh.

Alſo Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Hogs and farming Utenſils. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in caſh, or three months at fartheſt, and the reſt of the conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, by

JOHN, THEOPHILUS & OLIVER EVANS.
Red-Clay creek, February 16, 1791. ¶ 4w.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue.

On Friday, the 25th of March inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on Cheſnut-Hill,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or ſtand for public buſineſs, ſituated in the Fork of the two Main Roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on the top of Cheſnut-Hill, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county. The premiſes contains 26 acres, 10 of which are woodland, a good bearing orchard, garden, and a number of cherry-trees; the remainder plow-land, the whole under good poſt and rail fence. The houſe, is built of ſtone, fronts the road, and conſiſts of ſix rooms, garret and kitchen; and cellars under the whole. There are likewiſe adjoining the houſe, a large frame building, occupied at preſent as a ſtore, a large barn and ſtabling, with conſiderable ſtores for fall, &c. and a pump of water at the door. This ſtand has been occupied as a ſtore and public houſe for many years, is a healthy ſituation, and ten miles from the city. Attendance will be given and terms made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

March 1, 1791. SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Matthias Buſh, deceaſed.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe in Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 22d day of March next, a certain Tract or Piece of Patented Land, ſituate on Dingman's creek, in Delaware townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing 109 acres and 86 perches; there is on the premiſes an excellent Mill-ſeat, on which a Saw-mill has been erected; it is in a neighbourhood of a well timbered country, and not far diſtant from the river Delaware. This tract was mortgaged in 1785, for 600 dollars.

The purchaſer, upon paying the coſts and one-third of the purchaſe-money, may have credit for the remainder, upon giving ſatisfactory ſecurity; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Gibſon, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS of LAND:

THE one of 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, about two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detweiter and others, whereof upwards of 20 acres are of the beſt meadow, on the creek, and now in good order; 30 acres of cleared upland, and the reſidue of the tract is well timbered, and the ſoil is equal, if not ſuperior, in quality, to any other land in that part of the country.

The other is a tract of 23 acres of Woodland, ſituate one mile from the Trap, adjoining lands of Caſper Rawm and others, and by good judges is well approved of.

Theſe lands were formerly the property of Iſaac Saylor, but ſince veſted in the ſubſcriber in fee.

They are valuable in point of ſituation, lying 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and well cultivated country, and poſſeſs many other advantages.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to the Hon. Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, or Miers Fiſher, Eſq; in Philadelphia; to Thomas Craig, Eſq; at Norriſtown, or to the Subſcriber in York-Town. Mr. Henry Boyer, who lives at the Trap, will be ready to ſhew the lands to any perſon inclining to purchaſe; and a good and complete title will be given the purchaſer, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

P. S. The title papers are in the hands of Mr. Miers Fiſher.
February 17, 1791. ‡

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Seventh day, the ſecond of the Fourth Month (April) next, at Howell's Tavern, in Trediffren Townſhip, Cheſter County, the following Tracts of Land, in Charleſton Townſhip, ſaid county aforeſaid, viz.

ONE tract near the Valley Forge, containing 214 acres. On this tract are nine or ten acres of excellent meadow, allowed equal to any in the county, and 15 or 20 more may be made; about 50 acres cleared upland, a good log houſe, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a ſmall orchard. This tract admits of much improvement, and will make a valuable farm.

One tract about three miles from the Forge, containing 218 acres. There is a large ſquare log dwelling houſe on the premiſes, an orchard, a good ſpring and ſpring houſe near the dwelling, from which ſome good meadow may be made, and about one half of the upland cleared. This tract, being contiguous to lime ſtone, may be well manured at a ſmall expence, and will make a good farm.

One other tract containing 90 acres, about half cleared. On this tract are a log dwelling houſe, a piece of meadow ground, and a ſmall orchard.

As one of the late owners of this eſtate is deceaſed, their lands will be ſold reaſonable, and the purchaſer, on paying one third the purchaſe money, may have a number of years credit for the remainder. Attendance will be given, at the time and place, by

ISAAC POTTS,
ISAAC LLOYD, } Executors to
THOMAS HARRISON, } Norris Jones.

2d Mo. 12 1791.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3173.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1791.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed a bill, making appropriations for certain purposes therein mentioned;—and a bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, assistant Door Keeper, being read a second time, ordered, that certain expences, by him incurred in the performance of his duty, not exceeding 100 dollars, be included in the Clerk's account of the contingent expences of the present session.

The committee, appointed to consider the petition of John Tucker, having reported that it would be proper to defer the further consideration of the said petition until the next session of Congress, the House adopted the said report.

A resolution was agreed to, requesting that the President will cause to be laid before Congress at their next session, an estimate of the quantity and situation of those lands, not claimed by Indians, nor occupied by citizens of the United States, in the territory ceded to the United States, in North-Carolina, and North-West of the Ohio.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that they *adhered* to their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House to the bill concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Mr. Otis also presented a resolution, passed by the Senate, that a mint shall be established, and that the President be authorised to engage such artists, and procure such apparatus, as may be necessary for carrying the aforesaid resolution into effect.

The House having taken into consideration the said message and resolution, resolved to *insist* on their amendments to the bill, and concurred with the Senate in the resolution.

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered another message, informing the House, that the Senate had passed, with amendments, the bill, making compensation to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expences.

The House took the said amendment into consideration, and refused to concur.

Another message from the Senate, informing, that they *adhered* to their amendments.

The question being put on *receding*, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the House, that the Senate had passed the bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines;—and also that they had passed, with amendments, a bill, in addition to the act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government with their assistants and clerks.

The House concurred with the Senate, in the above amendments.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that the President had this day approved and signed,

An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits, imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appproppriating the same:

An act supplemental to the act establishing the Treasury Department:---and

An act relative to the Rix Dollar of Denmark.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House, that the Senate had passed, with amendments, the bill continuing in force, for a limited time, the act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office; and agreed (with an amendment) to the amendments proposed by the House to the bill granting lands to the inhabitants of Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory North-West of the Ohio.

The House concurred with the Senate in the amendments to the former of these two bills.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed, with amendments, a bill providing compensations for the officers of the Judicial Courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses.

The House having considered the said amendments, agreed to some and disagreed to others.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that the Senate had resolved to postpone, till the next session of Congress, the further consideration of the bill allowing compensations to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, &c. and the bill to compensate George Gibson; that they had concurred with the House in the amendments to the resolution relative to the establishment of a mint; and had passed, with amendments, the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt.

The House concurred with the Senate in these amendments.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) was agreed to, authorising the Marshals of such districts, as are unprovided with goals for the detention of prisoners under the authority of the United States, to provide convenient Houses to serve as temporary goals for that purpose, until permament provision shall be made by law.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the consideration of the amendment to the constitution, heretofore proposed by Mr. Benson, was deferred till the next session of Congress, and ordered to be printed in the interim.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the House, that the Senate had *receded* from such of their amendments to the bill, providing compensations for the officers of the Judicial Courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses, as the House had disagreed to.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to carry into effect the Consular Convention: and Mr. Smith (S C.) from the said committee, reported a bill to that effect, which after a first and second reading, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported, and Mr. Speaker signed a bill, making compensation to the commissioners of loans, &c.

A bill in addition to the act for establishing the salaries of executive officers, &c. and the resolutions above mentioned, relative to the establishment of a mint, and the unappropriated lands.

Adjourned to six o'clock this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1791.

The House, pursuant to adjournment, met at six o'clock.

An engrossed bill, for carrying into full effect the convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Secretary Otis laid before the House a bill passed by the Senate, entituled, "An act to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers."

The House immediately took the said bill into consideration, and, after three several readings, passed it.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented the following bills, which were signed by Mr. Speaker:---

A bill to continue in force an act passed at the first session of Congress, for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office,

A bill supplementary to the act, making further provision for the reduction of the public debt.

A bill, providing compensations for the officers of Judicial Courts, and for jurors and witnesses:---and

A bill granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory North West of the Ohio.

The House took up, for a second reading, a bill for the relief of David Cook; and the same was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Being soon after brought in engrossed, it was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the House, that the Senate had concurred in the resolution for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed---

A bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and extending the term of payment of the duties on wines.

A bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers:---and

A resolution to provide for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that the President had approved and signed---

An act providing compensations for the officers of the Judicial Courts, and for jurors and witnesses.

An act making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act establishing the Post-Office.

An act supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt:—and

A resolution providing for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the President had approved and signed—

An act to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers:---and

An act granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory north-west of the Ohio.

Mr. Secretary Otis further informed the House, that the Senate had resolved that the bill for carrying into effect the convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States---and the bill for the relief of David Cooke, should not pass to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, resolved, that the Speaker do communicate the thanks of the House to the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and the Commissioners of the county, for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for their present session.

Mr. Vining moved the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives of the United States be presented to Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of the difficult and important trust reposed in him, as Speaker of the said House.

To this Mr. Speaker made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

This unexpected mark of your approbation of my conduct has made so deep an impression on my mind, that I cannot find words to express the high sense of gratitude I entertain on this occasion,

I have not vanity sufficient to suppose, that my feeble, though well meant endeavours, merit so great a reward: for it was your kind indulgence and support alone, which enabled me to go through the duties of the station which you were pleased to assign to me. But I shall ever consider this distinguished and honorable testimony as the most fortunate circumstance of my life.

Gentlemen, I most sincerely thank you!---may every possible happiness attend you and every individual of this body; and may your zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of our beloved country, which I have so long and so often been a witness to, be crowned with unbounded success!

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the House, that the Senate, having finished all the Legislative business before them, were prepared to adjourn; whereupon, the House Adjourned SINE DIE.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT SALTED

Curracoa Hides

Just arrived, and FOR SALE, by

Jonathan Meredith, *Third-street.*

Philadelphia, March 15, 1791.

By *John Mayhew, Isaac Harris* and *Edmund Wetherby*, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon application to us by *Bartholomew Wistar, Richard Wistar, Casper Wistar, Thomas Wistar, Elizabeth Miller* and *Catharine Wistar*, who claim an undivided part of all that tract of land, called the Glass house tract, situate in Upper-Alloways Creek township, in Salem county, We have nominated Jediah Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wistar, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at Salem, on the 30th day of May next, the said David Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wistar will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by copasceners, joint tenants and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this 3d day of March, 1791.

JOHN MAYHEW,
ISAAC HARRIS,
EDMUND WETHERBY.

6sw

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT valuable farm, the property of James Talman, pleasantly situated on Oldman's creek, within one mile of the river Delaware, commanding an extensive prospect of said river; lying in the township of Woolwich, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey; containing about 400 acres of land, between 70 and 80 acres of which are good bank meadow, about 30 more may be made, the banks are kept up with as little expence as any in the county, owing to their peculiar situation: The said farm may be laid out in two, as there is a small creek that divides the meadows nearly equal; thare are three fields cleared, containing 30 acre in each, all adjoining the meadow, with two valuable apple orchards; an excellent brick house 34 feet by 26, containing a large parlour, an entry and two lodging rooms below, and four good lodging rooms and an entry above, with a kitchen adjoining the same; on said farm three is a good frame barn 40 feet by 30, with good stabling for horses; a new corn crib and waggon house 30 feet by 24, which will hold 1000 bushels of corn. This farm will answer either for grazing, or for keeping a dairy, being between two and three miles from the lower bridge on Raccoon, from which a stage boat regularly attends Philladelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday, at the low price of *2/6* per passenger. The title is indisputable.

Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to JAMES TALMAN or SAMUEL TONKIN, near the mouth of Raccoon creek. †

March 8, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Righter, late of Roxborough, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, and all creditors of said estate are requested to produce their accounts properly attested in order for settlement. And all purchasers at the said deceased's vendue, that have not already paid, may expect their several accounts put in suit, if not discharged by the first of May next.

† NATHAN LEVERING, } Executors.
March 12, 1791. ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Just published, and to be Sold,

By ROBERT AITKEN, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, THOMAS DOBSON and ELEAZER OSWALD,

At the moderate price of One eighth of a Dollar.

LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO THE

Yeomanry of the United States:

SHEWING the necessity of confining the public revenue to a fixed proportion of the net produce of the land; and the bad policy and injustice of every species of indirect taxation and commercial regulations.

These letters, which are nearly comprised in 50 pages octavo, are most earnestly recommended to the serious and candid perusal of every friend to agriculture, and the real interests and liberties of America, by A FARMER.

Will positively commence drawing,

The CITY HALL and DICKINSON COLLEGE LOTTERY, on *Tuesday*, the 19th day of *April* next, agreeably to a resolution of the Corporation, passed the 28th day of February last.

SCHEME.

Prizes.			
1 of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000 Dollars.
1 of	2000	is	2000
2 of	1000	are	2000
6 of	500	are	3000
10 of	300	are	3000
20 of	200	are	4000
30 of	100	are	3000
60 of	50	are	3000
100 of	30	are	3000
185 of	20	are	3700
4621 of	8	are	36968
5036 *Prizes.*			66668 *Dollars.*
11631 *Blanks.*			

16667 *Tickets*, at 4 *Dollars* each, are 66668 *Dollars.*

All Prizes subject to a Deduction of 15 *per Cent.*

Tickets may be had of David Lenox, Richard Bache, Philip Wager, Francis Gurney and Thomas Ferrell, and at the Lottery Office No. 127, Race-street, opposite the *German* Church.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791.

LONDON.

Dec. 20. Within the laſt fortnight, ſome workmen who have been employed in throwing up clay in a croft, near Vicar-lane, in Leeds, diſcovered near 50 coffins, which from their appearance have lain there this 150 years. The bodies were quite mouldered away, and nothing left except the bones. The wood was of oak, and quite freſh. It is thought that the bodies were interred there when the plague raged in that town, as the pariſh regiſter mentions that near 1400 perſons were buried at that time in the Vicar's croft, and the crofts adjoining.

Extract of a letter from a Country Phyſician, to one of the Vice-Preſidents of the Royal Humane Society.

"I have repeatedly peruſed the Reports for the years 1787, 1788, 1789, and each time with additional ſatisfaction; and moſt heartily congratulate you on the rapid ſucceſs of an inſtitution of ſuch infinite importance to the Faculty, and to mankind in general.—We now ſee Science not only active in the removal of diſeaſes, but equally zealous in arreſting the progreſs of death, and accompliſhing triumphs over the grave. It is to the Humane Society of London that we are indebted for thoſe benevolent exertions which have been ſo fortunately made for the preſervation of the human race.—The reſearches of the medical art, till inſtructed and animated by the plans of reſuſcitation, never went beyond the period of diſſolution; that was the extent of the knowledge of profeſſional men, and failing in this, they deemed the reſources of art as well as of life exhauſted. No ſooner did the trembling pulſe deſiſt to beat, the languid eye to contract, the vital functions to perform their office, than the pale corpſe was extended on the bed of death, and delivered over to the undertaker for an early interment. It was reſerved for your godlike inſtitution, and the eighteenth century, to remove the veil of ignorance and ſuperſtition, as well as to convince the practicability of awakening the apparently dead into the enjoyments of intelligent animated exiſtence."

The following Paragraphs are tranſlated from the Leyden Gazette.

At preſent all is quiet in Paris, although at no time ſince the revolution have the inhabitants been under more alarms and apprehenſions. The public prints are full of plans and projects for a counter-revolution. According to ſome the King of Sardinia is to furniſh the exiled French princes with 80,000 men to re-eſtabliſh them in their claims; others ſay that 30,000 Auſtrians are making an irruption into the fine provinces of Lorraine and Alatia, with a view to gain poſſeſſion of them, and in the end re-eſtabliſh Deſpotiſm in France. A third ſet hold up an idea that ſeveral powers of Europe are forming a league to cruſh the French revolution for fear a national deſire of liberty ſhould gain ground among their ſubjects—others put confidence in all theſe reports, and paint France as in a moſt deſperate ſituation. The inſurrections at Perpignan and Aix have given ſome cauſe for theſe apprehenſions, where the partizans of the National Aſſembly have not only been inſulted and abuſed, but fired at with muſquets and piſtols. A moſt bloody tragedy was very near taking place at Perpignan in conſequence of theſe inſults; happily, however, the National Aſſembly has found means to allay the tumults, and reſtore every thing to quiet and good order.

Mr. de Calonne is extremely buſy in Italy, making frequent journies from Turin to Milan, and back again from Milan to Turin. It puzzles us to diſcover the deſign of his movements; from his character and connexions, however, we cannot ſuppoſe his intentions other than inimical to the French revolution.

Some particulars of the tumult at Aix.

Monſieur Paſchal and Mr. Morellet, were put in the priſon of Aix upon the ſuſpicion of entertaining deſigns inimical to the National liberty. Strong guards were placed about the priſon, and every thing poſſible done to put the perſons of the priſoners in ſafety. The night paſſed without alarm, but about eight the following morning, the city roſe tumultuouſly, and vehemently demanded the heads of the two priſoners. The three orders of adminiſtration immediately aſſembled, and though they did every thing in their power to allay the tumult, their efforts and authority proved of no avail, and their perſons were expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Martial law could not be proclaimed, and the commander of the troops found himſelf without ſupport. The populace then attacked the priſon, ſeized the unfortunate victims, carried them out of the gates, and inſtantly put them to death.—The three orders of government followed them, but had the mortification to find that the priſoners were executed before they arrived without the gates. The populace then proceeded to the country-houſe of the Sieur de Guiraman, another obnoxious character, where he was ſeized, and ſuffered the ſame fate as the two others, and with the ſame precipitancy.

Things now ſeemed to reſume a ſort of calm, which continued till three o'clock, when the populace again collected and proceeded to the houſes of two private citizens, whom they ſuſpected to have been concerned in ſome plots againſt the public liberty, with an intention to execute them as they had done the others; the civil authority, however, now prevailed ſo far as to perſuade the popular leaders to ſwear (at the requiſition of the civil officers) that they would offer no violence to the perſons of the ſuſpected citizens. They were then carried to priſon by a detachment of the National guards, and from that time every thing has remained in quiet.

Immenſe numbers of people are every day leaving France, and in particular the capital, to emigrate into foreign countries, and there ſpend thoſe eſtates which they have made or heired in their native kingdom. This has given great alarm to all patriotic citizens; and it is with pain they ſee paſſports given to (heretofore) privileged perſons and others, who are not aſhamed thus to baniſh themſelves from the land that gave them birth, frequently without paying their juſt debts, and conſequently reducing to poverty many public ſpirited perſons, who have already made too many other ſacrifices to the ſucceſs of the revolution. It has been propoſed, and is now agitating by the commonalty of Paris, to preſent a petition to the Aſſembly of the nation, praying them to iſſue a decree to the following purport: 1ſt. That no paſs for foreign countries ſhall be ſuddenly given to any one: and that the officers of all the coaſt and frontier diſtricts ſee that the execution of this order be duly performed. 2d. That all the French refugees actually departed, be invited to return to the kingdom at a ſtipulated time, which time being elapſed, an office ſhall be opened for creditors to bring in their accounts, to be paid out of the property ſequeſtrated for this purpoſe. 3d. In caſes where the Aſſembly ſhall judge it proper to grant paſſports for emigration, a notification ſhall be publiſhed, at leaſt fifteen days before-hand, in all the public papers, ſpecifying the names of thoſe that deſire paſſports, to the end that the creditors may either be paid or ſecured before their departure.

Jan. 17. It is no longer doubted at Paris, but that M. D. Artois will immediately quit the houſe aſſigned him by his father-in-law the King of Sardinia to go into Spain, where he will remain till he returns to Paris to take his Civic Oath.

The National Aſſembly of France have decreed, "That every diſcovery of a new invention, in any kind of induſtry, is the property of its author, and that the law ſhall in future ſecure to him the full and entire enjoyment of it."

M. de Heidenſtain, the Swediſh Envoy, who was the ſoul of the Councils of the Divan, and elevated to the utmoſt heighth of credit to which a Foreign Miniſter could arrive, has been humiliated and mortified without reſtriction. The 21ſt of October, the Aga of the Janiſſaries ſent, by the expreſs order of his Highneſs, an officer, to take from him the guard of honour which had been granted him in July, when he preſented the ratification of the treaty of alliance between Selim and Guſtavus III.—His Daim, or penſion of honour, which he enjoyed from the ſame period, and which, according to cuſtom, ſhould have been paid him till the month of May next, has been withdrawn.

The following very ſingular article is extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, December 15.

"According to letters from Conſtantinople the people of that capital, we know not by what means, have been informed of the French Revolution. They are no longer ſatisfied with their preſent Government; they aſſemble in crouds, talk loud, and make compariſons, which are neceſſarily to the diſadvantage of abſolute Deſpotiſm. The Government has cauſed ſevere ordonnances to be publiſhed againſt all who, by ſpeaking or acting, ſhall diſturb the public peace. An attempt was made to arreſt a Muſſulman, bold enough to have ſaid to the people aſſembled around him, "We ſhall be always more and more unhappy, if we leave the Sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we preſent our heads to his caprices, and thoſe of his Miniſters." The ſpies of Government, with whom the city ſwarms, having informed againſt him, the orator was ſeized by the guard; on which, addreſſing himſelf to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice, "Ah, ſurely Frenchmen would not have ſuffered a citizen to be thus unjuſtly carried off from the midſt of them!" The exclamation produced its effect. The people compelled the guard to releaſe the priſoner, conducted him in triumph to his houſe, and fixed over his door the following inſcription:

"This houſe is under the protection of the people." This ſcene was acted on the 5th of November, and when the above account came away the inſcription ſtill remained over the door of the patriotic Muſſulman, without government's having thought proper to inſtitute an enquiry reſpecting the author. Extraordinary meetings of the Divan were daily held, and the reſolutions to be taken in ſuch critical circumſtances were anxiouſly expected."

Count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh Miniſter, is deſcended from a noble family in Spain. He was removed from thence to become Miniſter for foreign affairs, and he appears to be a man of great humanity, by his very earneſt deſire to ſave the life of the man who attempted to aſſaſſinate him: And the Cenſon Eſpagnol, or Regiſter of the Inhabitants of Spain, publiſhed at Madrid in 4to, in 1787, by order of the King, ſhews him to be extremely attentive to the intereſts of his country.

This regiſter is written with great exactneſs, and comprehends not only the number of perſons in each diſtrict of Spain, but the age, ſex, ſituation, occupation, &c. of them. By this book it appears that Spain in 1787 contained ten millions and a half of inhabitants, and that its population had encreaſed upwards of one million in eighteen years.

A regiſter on this plan appears to be a deſideratum in this, as in all other countries of Europe.

Mr. Pitt has taken ſuch a bold and deciſive part in maintaining the privileges of the Commons, as to their great and valuable right of perſevering in an Impeachment once inſtituted, that his bittereſt enemies muſt hereafter be aſhamed of imputing to him any inclination of caſting the ſhield of Miniſterial protection over Aſiatic delinquency.

Dr. Berkenhout, in his "Letters to his Son at the Univerſity," juſt publiſhed, ſays, ſpeaking of the preſent Miniſter, "Britain at the concluſion of the American war reſembled a ſhip heavily loaded, her rigging and timbers ſhattered in the late ſtorm, her crew fatigued and diſpirited, her officers either unſkilful or worſe, a dangerous navigation, no land in ſight, and without a pilot. Deſpair marked the countenance of every man on the quarter-deck. What was to be done? "Pleaſe your Honor," ſays the Boatſwain to the Captain, "we have a young Midſhipman on board, who underſtands navigation as well as any man in the King's ſervice; he is always at his books and charts, and never neglects to take an obſervation at noon. If your honor will make him pilot for the voyage, I am ſure God will ſave the Britannia, for the young man neither gets drunk, nor gambles, nor ſwears an oath." In our preſent Firſt Miniſter, adds he, we have a fine example of what power and dignity may be attained by ſuperior underſtanding, in conjunction with application and good morals. Mr. Pitt's elevation may be conſidered not only as the means of reſcuing this nation from impending ruin, but as a fine leſſon to young gentlemen, ſtudents at the univerſities, who from family or fortune may expect a ſeat in Parliament, where hiſtorical information, and natural or acquired elocution, muſt, in deſpite of every obſtacle, lift them into the higheſt employments in the ſtate. What a glorious incentive to application!"

A MEMORIAL *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* EUROPE.

No. I.

THE Engliſh have lately applied, with uncommon induſtry, to the ſtudy of the immediate intereſts and improvements of their own country; but the extent of the commerce, the number of their manufactures, the ſuperiority of their fleets, and above all, their inſular ſituation have, perhaps, taught them to view the affairs of ſurrounding nations with too haughty an indifference.

Without a knowledge of the actual ſtate of other European powers, it is, however, impoſſible to form a juſt idea of the relative poſition of our own kingdom. The object of this ſpeculation is to offer a few political and ſtatiſtical remarks on this ſubject; the attempt will, perhaps, be novel in a newſpaper, but we truſt that it will not be unintereſting.

THE POPE.

The ſpiritual power of the ſucceſſor of St. Peter is now no more; happily for the peace of mankind, the thunder of the Vatican has loſt its terrors. Even the ſecular dominions of the Roman pontiff are held merely by the courteſy of the ſurrounding ſtates, as the forces in the pay of his holineſs could not withſtand a powerful and determined enemy for a ſingle week.

The gallies at Civetta Vecchia are a mockery of naval force: and money, the ſinews of military operations, is wanting; the Apoſtolic Chamber, no longer replenished with the wealth of Europe, has now actually ſtrained its credit to the laſt *crown*, in ſalutary but expenſive projects of draining the marſhes in the *Campagna di-Roma*.

THE ITALIAN STATES

Of Venice and Genoa, formerly enriched by the commerce of the eaſt, ſuddenly declined from their ancient glory and opulence, after the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope had been diſcovered by the Portugueze navigators. Their trade is local; their territories are inſignificant; their revenues are trifling, and their ſtrength, either naval or military, nearly exhauſted. In fine, they rank in that humble order of kingdoms, whoſe friendſhip or whoſe enmity is neither courted nor dreaded by the great European powers.

THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

The creſcent, once triumphant over the croſs, and which in a former age threatened Chriſtendom with ruin, has lately experienced a declenſion as ſudden and humiliating, as its elevation was rapid and illuſtrious.

The Crimea, declared independent by the treaty of Kainargik; then with Kuban put under the protection of Ruſſia by the convention of 1784; Georgia and Cabaratas yielding to the conqueror; Egypt occupied by rebel Beys; Moldavia and Wallachia over-run and ruined by the deſtroying and victorious Auſtrians; the Ottoman fleet obliged to fly to the capital for ſhelter; the ſucceſſor of Mahomet deſerted by his Chriſtian ally, and a formidable army of ferocious Ruſſians within a few days march of the city of Conſtantinople;—this is the humiliating picture of the empire of the Ottomans at this day!——

POLAND,

So long accuſtomed to receive laws, and of late even a ſovereign from Ruſſia, is about to aſſert her violated rights. Aware, at length, of the diſadvantages attendant on an elective monarch, and all the horrors of a tumultuous interregnum, the diet is about to nominate the elector of Saxony, as ſucceſſor to the amiable prince who now fills the throne, and to render the legal dignity hereditary in his family, the grandſon and great grandſon of two of their ſovereigns, a deſcendant from the illuſtrious Sobieſki, a Pole too, by language and education; the Palatinates rejoice in the idea, that under his patriot reign they ſhall once more enjoy domeſtic ſecurity and national independence.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

Jan. 21. The following account of the preſent ſtate of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte has been communicated to us by an intelligent correſpondent.

By the taking of Ifatſi, the great magazine and the principal depot of the ſtores of the Turkiſh army, they became maſters of a vaſt tract on the ſouth of the Danube, and it was ſuppoſed that they would find no difficulty in taking the town of Varna, about a day's march from thence, which is a commodious and commanding harbour on the Black Sea, and which was but ſlightly fortified.

If the Prince Potemkin ſhould not think it expedient to croſs the Balchan, or the great chain of mountains which forms a natural barrier to Turkey, it was in his power to tranſport his army by ſea within a few miles of Conſtantinople, in a day or two, with no other obſtacle, than what the Black Sea, which is often dangerous and tempeſtuous, preſented; and thereby get over the principal impediment to his further progreſs.

The winter campaign of the Ruſſian army may appear very extraordinary in this country, but military operations in thoſe warm latitudes are moſt practicable in winter, and the Ruſſians are affected by the heats in ſummer more than other troops; and therefore they prefer carrying on a war in the winter ſeaſon.

From the little reſiſtance which the Turks make, as the laſt conqueſt is ſaid to have been gained without any loſs, Ruſſia may puſh her conqueſts before any other power can poſſibly interfere, and either take Conſtantinople, or dictate ſuch a peace as ſhall give her a free paſſage thro' the Dardanelles, open a traffic from her new empire in the Crimea, and become a maritime power in the Mediterranean.

This great probable event would add to the wonders of the preſent age; nor is it likely that the Empreſs would be arreſted in her progreſs by any mediation, whoſe operations muſt be diſtant.

An Engliſh fleet was ſent into the Baltic in 1717, againſt Charles the XIIth, and they did not get there before April, when Sir Charles Wager blockaded the King and his fleet at Stockholm, with 32 ſhips of the line. In 1719, Admiral Norris was diſpatched to the Baltic with a Britiſh ſquadron, to act againſt the Czar Peter, upon his refuſal of the mediation of Great-Britain to make peace with the Queen of Sweden. The preſence of this ſquadron had the deſired effect, and the ambition of Ruſſia was checked by the power of Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Exeter.

"The Thynne Packet, Capt. Wolfe, (arrived at Falmouth from Quebec) on the evening of the 6th of November broached to, owing to one of the ſpokes of the wheel giving way, as ſhe was ſcudding before a heavy croſs ſea, under a reefed foreſail. The ſea ſtruck her on both quarters; and of ten perſons that were on the deck, ſeven were in a moment launched into eternity; of the three who remained, two were afterwards waſhed overboard, but providentially by the recoil of the ſea were waſhed back, and ſaved. Mr. Bailey, the maſter of the packet, was one of thoſe drowned. He had juſt looked at his watch, to ſee if it was time to relieve the watch (it being near eight o'clock) and was ſtruck with the ſea, and

washed overboard in an instant. He has left a wife and seven children. The number of children left fatherless by this melancholy event in Falmouth, are about forty-five. Captain Wolfe had quitted the deck only a few minutes before this accident happened."

National Assembly of France, January 1.

The President gave an account of his address, at the head of the deputation sent to the King, the Queen, and the Dauphin, and their answers, which were applauded, and are as follows:

"To the King.

"Sire,

"The wished for moment is now approaching, which, in finishing your labours, will invariably fix the public felicity. To render the French happy, Sire, is to render you so: You, whose liberal and pure soul knows no happiness but the general happiness: You, who have declared yourself the chief of our revolution; an ever memorable example, and which should serve as a lesson to all Kings.

"The concord which reigns between your Majesty and the National Assembly, is a consolation to true citizens: May this mutual confidence destroy the frivolous hopes of our enemies, which are your's also: May it for ever establish that peace which you so well merit, and which every good Frenchman wishes to see you enjoy!"

"To the Queen.

"Madam,

"The National Assembly comes to make an offer of its wishes for your welfare. It recollects, with solicitous interest, that you have promised to teach the Heir to the Throne to respect the public liberty, and to maintain the laws. This engagement assures us, that this valuable child, destined to govern a free nation, will be the immoveable support of our constitution."

"To the Dauphin.

"And you, whom Providence and the laws have called to bear a crown embellished with liberty, imitate the virtues of the authors of your days; learn from them that Kings are established to render their people happy; and that their true power consists in obedience to the laws."

The King's Answer.

"I shall ever receive with sensibility the assurance of the sentiments of the National Assembly for me.

"Those which you express, in the name of that assembly, are perfectly conformable to my dearest wishes. It is by the confidence and agreement which ought to reign between that and me, that we shall effect and consolidate the great work of the constitution of the kingdom.

"Let us all act then in the same spirit, with one soul; and unite all our efforts to restore that peace and order, of which we all stand in need, and to prevent the misfortunes which afflict several parts of the kingdom, and with which my heart is already sensibly affected.

"All my wishes tend to insure the happiness of the people, and the prosperity of the state, without which, as you have good reason to say, I can never be happy."

The Queen's Answer.

"I am much moved, Sir, by the sentiments of the National Assembly. When my son shall be old enough to answer, he will express what I do not cease to inspire him with, a respect for the laws, and a desire to contribute to the happiness of the people."

BOSTON, March 10.

A vessel from Holland which arrived here yesterday, touched at Torbay, and we have been favoured with an English newspaper, dated the 22d Jan. 1791, from which we have extracted the following European Intelligence:

VIENNA, *(Germany)* January 5.

By a Russian officer, arrived here yesterday, we learn, that the Russian batteries have destroyed one of the principal Bastions of the fortress of Ismail; and that, though the besieged (to the number of 12,000 men) were resolved to defend the place to the last extremity, Prince Potemkin had adjudged it necessary to delay making the assault.

PARIS, January 10.

The decree of the Droit d'Aubaine, being differently interpreted, and the different treaties made in relation to that right, between this kingdom and several foreign powers, preventing the decision of the legislature upon the extent of it;---To remove these difficulties, M. Barrere yesterday presented to the National Assembly, to declare, "1st. That the decree of the 6th of Aug. last, extends to all the French possessions, those in the two Indies not excepted. 2dly. That all foreigners residing out of this kingdom, are in consequence of this decree, authorised to succeed to their deceased relations in this kingdom, without being obliged to reside herein." This plan is referred to the diplomic and constitutional committees for their examination.

LONDON, January 22.

It is reported, on good authority, that dispatches have been received from Lord Elgin, ambassador to the court of Vienna, relative to the movements of the northern powers, which have given his Majesty's ministers a serious alarm.

The board of admiralty are daily paying off the ships now in commission in the several ports of this kingdom.

The latest advices which have been received declare, that the Turks and Russians continue the war with unabated fury.

The Emperor of Germany is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition: his disorder was the measles, but not attended with any dangerous symptoms.

RUSSIA.

The ambitious Empress of this immense country, is likely to have a sufficient number of enemies, to employ her forces the ensuing summer. An alliance, it is said, has been entered into, between the Porte, Poland, and his Prussian Majesty, which, it is believed, will not be merely defensive.

The advantages offered to Poland, in consideration of this assistance, it is said, are those of commerce.

A correspondent observes, that the report from the committee for the sale of eastern lands, which was read in the house of representatives, on Tuesday last, must give great satisfaction to the public---as it is therein stated---that from the sale of about three quarters of a million acres of the eastern lands, government will realize £80,000, of which sum £70,000 has already been actually paid into the treasury: a convincing circumstance that the business in that department has been conducted with propriety; and also that the eastern lands are like to prove a productive source of revenue.

GENESEE LANDS.

The right of pre-emption to these lands, is at length disposed of. Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, the original purchasers, retain one third part, being two millions of acres; and the other two thirds have been sold to Samuel Ogden, Esquire, of Pennsylvania, for one hundred thousand pounds, to be paid in specie, as follows: at the expiration of 90 days from the date of the contract, £7500, ditto 180 days, ditto £7500, and £15000 annually with interest, (except on the two first payments) at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

HEMP.

Last Friday, two loads, containing about 5000 weight of hemp, were driven into this town. It was raised by Colonel Wood, of Charlestown, on the celebrated heights in that town, and was pronounced by judges to be the best they ever saw. This hemp, we are told, grew on six acres of land, and produced (with the bounty from government, which is 15l. per ton) the sum of five hundred dollars. Do our agricultural brethren generally do better than this with their lands?

A spirit for improvement in agriculture as well as manufactures appears to prevade the country; and our government are wisely aiding it by generous bounties---"And the day may be at hand, (says Mr. Deane in the introduction to his husbandry) when the employment of the farmer shall no more be treated with contempt; when the rich, the polite, and the ambitious, shall glory in paying a close attention to their farms; when respectable persons shall confess it is one of the noblest employments, to assist nature in her bountiful productions; when it shall be our ambition, to follow the example of the first man in the nation, who does not think an attention to husbandry degrading; and when, instead of being ashamed of their employment, our laborious farmers shall, as a great writer says, "*toss about their dung with an air of majesty.*"

HARTFORD, March 14.

Last Tuesday his Excellency the Governor of this state, and the Hon. Council, met on special business in this city—and we are authorised to say, that the enquiry which has taken place, respecting certain *supposed delinquencies*, has produced the most beneficial effects. Most of the persons concerned have given perfect satisfaction; and *all* have given such statements of *past transactions*, and such assurances of future *exactness* and *punctuality*, as will probably preclude the necessity of any further interference of the honorable Executive of the state in the premises.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

THE FLAME OF LIBERTY

Is beginning to rise in Spain: For, by the ship Harmony, Capt. Gardner, which arrived at Philadelphia, the 15th inst. from Cadiz, we learn, that the whole kingdom of Spain (except the Court party and the Clergy) are ripe for the same revolution as has lately taken place with their neighbours, the French. The people speak their sentiments more freely than ever was known in the kingdom before. It was reported in Cadiz, before this ship left that place, that hostilites had already commenced in the province of Biscay; and that the people had cut off the heads of several Governors who were too much attached to the arbitray power of the King. In December last his Majesty passed a decree, that all shop-keepers should pay a tax of ten per cent. upon their merchandize, throughout the kingdom: Upon which, the dealers immediately shut up all their shops, and at last his Majesty thought proper to repeal the decree.

In January last the Minister of State received a letter from an unknown hand, setting forth the grievances of the subjects, and threatening withal what he had to depend upon soon, if better laws are not made for the good of the whole: The letter was compared with other letters in Madrid—at length a hand was found which left no doubt of the author, who was a merchant in Cadiz; a guard of the King's officers and men were dispatched to Cadiz, with orders to take him and every man about his house to immediate confinement.

They accordingly came to Cadiz the last of January, and produced the letter to the merchant, who immediately confessed that he was the author, and at the same time informed the guard, he would be one of the first who was willing to suffer for his country, in hopes it would open the eyes of his countrymen. The consequence was, that they seized him and his clerks, and put them in a place where they may wait the assistance of their countrymen to relieve them.

The post-office is watched at Cadiz as if the salvation of their nation was wholly depending upon every mail that comes in from the northward: There is not a letter that contains more than a common sheet of writing paper, but what is immediately broke open and the contents exposed to every King's officer who has a mind to peruse it. Letters sent by the post to merchants with bills of exchange, have their seals broken open. It is transportation to the mines for any master of a vessel or any other person to be caught with a letter in his pocket going through the gates---while the punishment for murder is only to make the criminal ride on a mule with his face towards the beast's tail, where the mob pelt mud at him.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 23.*

On Monday last, the President of the United States set out on a tour to the southward. It is said he intends to visit the Carolinas and Georgia before he returns.

By letters from Cape Francois of the 27th of February, we are informed that Oje and Crevin, the two mulattoes, the most active in the disturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel, and that near 200 of their accomplices were shortly to be executed.

Daniel Benezet, Esq; of Egg-Harbour, informs, that a stern of a vessel, apparently large, floated on Peck's Beach, yesterday se'nnight, on which was discoverable the words "Venus of Philadelphia."

Legislature of New-York.

House of Assembly, Monday, March 7.

A petition of General Donald Campbell, praying for bounty-lands, as an officer of the late army of the United States, was read, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of the whole house, on the bill, entituled "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of New-York, reported, that in proceeding to fill up the blanks in the bill, and on coming to the blank in the clause of the bill, whereby it is enacted, that four of the directors who shall be chosen in any year, except the President, shall be ineligible for a certain specific time, after the time for which they shall have been chosen directors. Mr. Watson moved, that the blank should be filled up with the words "one year." Mr. Havens moved for the insertion of the words "two years;" upon which the question being put, a majority was in favour of two years.

Tuesday, March 8.

The bill, entituled "an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of New-York, was read the third time, and delivered to the Senate for their concurrence.

A mean to increase Manure.

Adjoining the stye where your swine are shut up, which should be dry and warm, fence a yard for them to wallow in; twenty or thirty feet square will be large enough for half a dozen hogs; cover this in the fall or spring with mud, or any rich earth or grass sods; common loam should not be refused, if richer earth cannot be procured. The hogs, having no rings in their noses, will render this mud or earth, if not more than two feet deep, an exceeding rich compost in a year's time. They will keep it stirring and fermenting with their dung and urine, which will be incorporated with the mud, and thereby their whole strength will be saved; for the mud or earth will prevent the virtues of the dung and urine from being washed in the ground by the heavy rains, or evaporated by the sun and air---it not only saves them, but makes them stronger, by keeping them in a state of constant fermentation; the fermentation will be increased, and the whole mass will be improved by making this yard the receptacle for the weeds of your garden-- throw into it your soap-suds, brine, and all the greasy slop of the kitchen; you may add potatoe-tops, which should be carefully saved for the purpose when you gather the potatoes; the stubborn corn stalks, which rot slowly in the cow-yard, will soon consume in the hog-yard. Indeed any vegetable or animal substance may be added, for there is none which will not make manure when rotten. Half a dozen hogs, if confined to a stye, and such a yard, will make more than twenty tons of the best manure in one year. The manure should be laid in heaps to mellow with the frosts of one winter, and it will answer to put into the hills of Indian corn, as well as horse dung.

On Saturday the 25th December, 1790, died at his house near Stoke Newington, in England, Mr. John Watson, aged 71. Mr. Watson was one of the latest survivors of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world; and as a proof of his attachment to that service, he has bequeathed his house and garden to a person who sailed with him, for his use, during life. At the decease of this person it is willed to any other (if such there may be) who can prove that he went the same voyage in the station of common seaman. It is afterwards to go to the relations of the original proprietor. Mr. Watson, by formerly keeping a public house, and acting as an agent for seamen, had acquired a competency, and was universally respected for his integrity.

RECRUITS.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG informs his *Fellow-Soldiers* and others, who may wish to enlist, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty and other encouragement will be given.---Young men who wish to become adventurers in a new country, by joining his company, may acquire a knowledge of the Western World, subject to no expence; and after serving a short period, set down on their own farms, and enjoy all the blessings of peace and plenty.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Captain
1st Regt. United States.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

☞ The different Printers in this city will confer an obligation on the Public, by inserting the above advertisement.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, at the Tavern now kept by Stephen Yerkes, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract of 154 acres of Land, situate in Warminster township, Bucks county, bounded by the old York road and street road, and by lands of John Hough and others; being a valuable farm, with good improvements, lying on the aforesaid road about 18 miles from Philadelphia, formerly known by the name of Dilworth's Tavern. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amos Dilworth, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors will give time for, and divide the purchase money into payments.

Newtown, March 21, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to be settled by

ROBERT MORRELL, Administrator.

March 22, 1791.

Montgomery county, March 15, 1791.

ALL persons who are yet in arrears to the Subscriber, on Executions, &c. are requested to settle off the same in thirty days from this date; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. FRANCIS SWAINE, late Sheriff.

N. B. In order to make it convenient to those of the middle and lower districts, the late Sheriff will attend at Norristown every Friday, and at his office, in Providence township, on Mondays and Tuesdays.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH my Wife, hath eloped from my bed and board, without any cause or provocation; this is therefore to give public notice, not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. ¶ JOHN DARRAUGH.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1791. 1w

West Chester, Chester county, February 28, 1791.

BY virtue of a Precept from Christian Febiger, Esq; State Treasurer of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Auction, on the Premises, in the township of West Nantmill, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the said township, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, Robert Christie, and others; containing 112 acres and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Matthews.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A PLANTATION, situate on Woodbury creek, about half a mile from the town of Woodbury, in Deptford township, Gloucester county, containing 291 acres of Land, 40 of which are meadow, and more may be made, 100 woodland; the upland very good tilling ground; a large dwelling-house of brick, orchard, &c. Further particulars to be known, by applying to GEORGE ROBERTS, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1791. tf

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue.

On Friday, the 25th of March inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on Cheſnut-Hill,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or ſtand for public buſineſs, ſituated in the Fork of the two Main Roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on the top of Cheſnut-Hill, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county. The premiſes contains 26 acres, 10 of which are woodland, a good bearing orchard, garden, and a number of cherry-trees; the remainder plow-land, the whole under good poſt and rail fence. The houſe is built of ſtone, fronts the road, and conſiſts of ſix rooms, garret and kitchen; and cellars under the whole. There are likewiſe adjoining the houſe, a large frame building, occupied at preſent as a ſtore, a large barn and ſtabling, with conſiderable ſtores for ſalt, &c, and a pump of water at the door. This ſtand has been occupied as a ſtore and public houſe for many years, is a healthy ſituation, and ten miles from the city. Attendance will be given and terms made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

March 1, 1791. SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Matthias Buſh, deceaſed.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Seventh day, the ſecond of the Fourth Month (April) next, at Howell's Tavern, in Trediffren Townſhip, Cheſter County, the following Tracts of Land, in Charleſton Townſhip, and county aforeſaid, viz.

ONE tract near the Valley Forge, containing 214 acres. On this tract are nine or ten acres of excellent meadow, allowed equal to any in the county, and 15 or 20 more may be made; about 50 acres cleared upland, a good log houſe, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a ſmall orchard. This tract admits of much improvement, and will make a valuable farm.

One tract about three miles from the Forge, containing 212 acres. There is a large ſquare log dwelling houſe on the premiſes, an orchard, a good ſpring and ſpring houſe near the dwelling, from which ſome good meadow may be made, and about one half of the upland cleared. This tract, being contiguous to lime ſtone, may be well manured at a ſmall expence, and will make a good farm.

One other tract containing 90 acres, about half cleared. On this tract are a log dwelling houſe, a piece of meadow ground, and a ſmall orchard.

As one of the late owners of this eſtate is deceaſed, theſe lands will be ſold reaſonable, and the purchaſer, on paying one third the purchaſe money, may have a number of years credit for the remainder. Attendance will be given, at the time and place, by

ISAAC POTTS,
ISAAC LLOYD, } Executors to
THOMAS HARRISON, } Norris Jones.

2d Mo. 12 1791.

A FARM for SALE,

Twelve miles from the city,

CONTAINING about 140 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling houſe, barn and other convenient houſes, about 40 acres of woodland, chiefly hickory, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow and an orchard. The above Farm is ſituated near Abington Meeting Houſe, in Montgomery county, and is now leaſed for the intereſt of the purchaſe money and taxes paid. It will be ſold at the low price of £5 per acre, in Caſh or New Loan Certificates.

Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, near the premiſes, will ſhew the property, and conclude the bargain on the part of the owner, or MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Eſq; in Philadelphia.

The Leaſe, which is for 7 years, will be ſurrendered if required by the purchaſer, and the title is indiſputable.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1791. 4 w

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

Dec. 22d, 1790.
t J.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the partnerſhip between *Marmaduke Cooper* and *John Piſſant* will diſſolve on the 25th of March next enſuing; therefore all perſons having any demands againſt the partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment.

† MARMADUKE COOPER,
Feb. 24th 1791. JOHN PISSANT.

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-three miles from this city, fourteen from Burlington, ſeven from Trenton and within eight of Croſſwicks, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, 100 of which are cleared, and 50 well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory frame dwelling, lately put in repair, an excellent barn and ſtabling, an orchard, about 12 acres meadow, and more may be made; the whole under good fence, about half being new cedar rails, the quality of the land and neighbourhood is good, and ſituation ſuch, that produce may be readily conveyed to Market, being within four miles of Bordentown, on the Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will apply immediately for further particulars to CHARLES S. BUNTING, Vine-ſtreet, No. 90, or PHILIP S. BUNTING, corner of Race and Third-ſtreets,

N. B. Thoſe perſons that chuſe to view the place, will call on NEWBERRY BUNTING, adjoining ſaid land.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THREE and an half acres of LAND under cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituate in Southwark, about one mile from the Hill Market, down Joſeph Johnſon's lane, now in the tenure of Andrew Weaver. There are upon the premiſes, a brick dwelling houſe, a ſmall orchard, conſiſting of apples and cherries, a cow-ſtable with a loft over it for hay, an oven, and a well of excellent water near the houſe. If more convenient to the tenant, the houſe, ſtable, and only one acre of ground for a garden, with the orchard, may be had. For terms enquire in Market, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, of THOMAS MOORE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791. ‡

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the 31ſt day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the Falls townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing about 350 acres of land, 30 acres of which is meadow, and as much more may be made, a large and conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame, a good mill ſeat, about 170 acres of well timbered land, a young bearing orchard, of about 150 apple-trees, beſt grafted fruit, an old orchard of about 35 trees, a two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of good water at the door, a large frame barn, waggon-houſe, &c.---Alſo, a ſmall tenement on the weſt end of ſaid farm, with about ten or twelve acres of cleared land, and a young bearing orchard of about 110 apple-trees, the whole being in good repair, beautifully ſituated within one mile and an half of the Delaware works, and one quarter of a mile from Friends meeting-houſe, in Fallſington. It will be ſold together, or in ſeparate tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place, and an indiſputable title will be given, by the executors of Dr. Samuel Harvey, deceaſed.

February 10. 1791. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of the preſent Month,

A PLANTATION in Brandywine (late East Caln townſhip,) Cheſter county, containing 454 acres and 87 perches. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a barn, and other out-houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland. The land is good for grain or paſture. The plantation was formerly the property of John Gilleylan, and is bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole, Joſeph Long, Thomas Fiſher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting-houſe. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, if deſired, and an undiſputed title made. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB, near Downing's town, THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; at Weſt Cheſter, or, to

JOHN MORTON,
THOMAS MORRIS, or } in Philadelphia.
SAMUEL COATES.

Third Month, (March) 8th, 1791. 4 w.

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of East Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine, containing about 660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is moſtly woodland, ſupplied with ſeveral ſtreams of water. There are ſome ſmall tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Alſo, A Tract of Woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Bailey, and Joſhua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near ſeveral lime-kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

One-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. tf March 5, 1791.

THE Creditors of JOHN GARRETT, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th inſtant; at which time a dividend will take place; and thoſe who neglect to furniſh their accounts as above, will be excluded from any claim thereto.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
SETH WILLIS.

March 2, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable Tract of Meadow Ground, containing about 100 acres, ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, within the banks of a tract of ground known by the name of the Repaupa Meadows. A conſiderable part of this meadow is well improved, and produced upwards of two tons and an half of hay an acre for ſeveral years paſt, and it is computed that about two hundred dollars laid out in ditching, ſowing graſs ſeeds, &c. will put the whole in good order.

There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe and other convenient buildings, with a garden, a good landing and wharff for ſtacking hay upon, and putting it on board veſſels for market, and there are convenient ſpots on the back part of the premiſes, ſecured from freſhes, for more buildings, hay barracks, &c. and to keep cattle when neceſſary, and alſo for ſome plow-land, garden, &c.

A large ſtrong pair of flood-gates have been lately put up adjoining this meadow, which will give vent to all the water, in one or two tides, that may come upon the meadows if the banks ſhould break, and the owners of this body of meadow are bound together by law to keep the banks in repair at their joint expence. Shallops often go from the landing to Philadelphia in half a tide.

If this eſtate is not diſpoſed of at private ſale before the 15th day of March, it will on that day be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mark Winter, innkeeper, in Woodbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. Public ſecurities, at the market price, will be taken in payment.

Thoſe who chooſe to view the premiſes will pleaſe to apply to the tenant, to Mr William White, ſurveyor, Mr. Daniel Sutherland, both near thereto, or Mr. John Jefferie, at Clonmell; and to know the terms of ſale, to Mr. John Wilſon, at Mr. John Pemberton's, in Philadelphia, Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Mount-Holly, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, by whom a good title will be made to the purchaſer.

Feb. 15th, 1791. JOHN LEE.

☞ *The time of a likely* Negro Boy,

about eight years old, to be diſpoſed of for terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits at law muſt be commenced; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, at his Counting Houſe, No 23, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

March 1, CADWALADER EVANS, Adminiſtrator
1791. 5t *de bonis non*, with the will annexed.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the ſubſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by ISAAC COLLINS, at Trenton, that he has proceeded in the work as far as the book of Iſaiah: what confidence the public ought to have in the execution of it, he reſts upon the following teſtimonials of the attention given, both before and ſince he began the work, to have it neat and correct.

Trenton, December 23, 1789.

"AT a meeting of the committees of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, and of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, appointed by their reſpective ſocieties to concur with committees of any other denominations, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the ſcriptures to be recommended to Mr. Collins, who propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtament----Preſent, of the committee of the General Aſſembly, The Rev. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, Rev. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG.----Of the committee of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, The Rev. OLIVER HART, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL JONES, Rev. BURGISS ALLISON.

"The buſineſs was opened with prayer by Dr. Witherſpoon---Mr. Hart was choſen Moderator---and Mr. J. F. Armſtrong, Clerk.

"It was agreed unanimouſly, That it be recommended to Mr. Collins to make his impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments from the Oxford edition; and that he be particularly attentive to the reviſal and correction of the proof-ſheets, firſt with the Oxford edition, and again with the Cambridge edition of 1668 by John Field; that all typographical errors be carefully corrected; and that where there appears any difference, either in words or in the omiſſion or addition of words between the two editions, that the preference be given to the Cambridge edition, which we think ought to be given on account of its antiquity and the eſtimation in which it is held.

"It is alſo recommended to Mr. Collins, to obtain the aſſiſtance of Judge Brearly, Judge Smith, James Ewing, Eſquire, and the Rev. James F. Armſtrong, as they live in the neighbourhood of the printer, to reviſe and correct the proof ſheets as they come from the preſs, through the whole of the work.---The buſineſs was concluded with prayer by the Moderator. OLIVER HART, Moderator. Atteſted, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk."

What attention has been paid to the recommendation of the aforeſaid committees, will appear from the following Extracts and Certificate.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at New York, October, 1790.

"ON the receipt of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Collins, printer, of Trenton, reſpecting ſubſcriptions for his bible, we earneſtly recommend to our churches, to promote the ſubſcriptions which are among them. Our committee, appointed laſt year to inſpect this work, inform us, it is executed as far as the book of Job, and that with the greateſt accuracy. Returns of the ſubſcriptions, and the money paid on ſubſcribing, may be made to the Rev. Mr. Foſter of New-York, Rev. Mr. Alliſon of Bordentown, and the Rev. Mr. Uſtick of Philadelphia.---WILLIAM VAN-HORNE, Clerk."

"ON motion, Reſolved, That the recommendation of the General Aſſembly of laſt year to the different Preſbyteries, to encourage an accurate impreſſion of the Holy Scriptures, now making by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, be continued; and that it be recommended to every individual of this Aſſembly, to promote and encourage this buſineſs in the Preſbytery to which he belongs.

"That the above is an authentic extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, at their ſeſſions in May 1790, is certified by ASHBEL GREEN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

"*December* 15, 1790."

"December 1790.

"THE underwritten have examined the edition of the Holy Scriptures which Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, is publiſhing, as far as he has proceeded---are highly ſatisfied with the neatneſs and accuracy of the work---and believe that, in the critical attention paid to the different editions of England and Scotland, to the difference of words which are to be found in theſe editions, and to the care beſtowed upon the execution of the whole, the work will be equal to any in the Engliſh language.---JOHN WITHERSPOON, SAMUEL S. SMITH, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, OLIVER HART, SAMUEL JONES, BURGISS ALLISON.

Although the editor has met with conſiderable encouragement in his undertaking, yet, as the number of ſubſcriptions falls ſhort of his expectations, it is hoped that the approbation of thoſe ſocieties and individuals who have generouſly undertaken the inſpection of it---with the conſideration that half the work is executed---will be an inducement to the various denominations of chriſtians to patroniſe it---and to individuals to add their names to the liſt of Subſcribers.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of eleven hundred and ſixty pages, will be re-printed, page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

Since the firſt publication of theſe conditions the editor has printed DOWNAME's CONCORDANCE, which, with an INDEX of events, with their time and place, and a table of ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins, ſhall be added without any additional expence.

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received by* Joſeph Crukſhank *and* Edmund William Young, *Philadelphia; by* Samuel Loudon *and* Ebenezer Larkin, *Boſton; by* Joſeph Townſend, *Baltimore; and by the Editor at Trenton.*

To be Sold, or Exchanged

For an Eſtate in the city of Philadelphia, or a good Farm within twenty miles thereof,

A Valuable overſhot Merchant and Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, with convenient ſeats for powder and paper-mills, and ſufficient room for many other improvements, and about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of meadow and orchard, a dwelling houſe, cooper's ſhop, barn and ſtable, ſituate within 14 miles of the city, and about one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill. If ſold, the payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

Enquire of Samuel Garrigues, Notary Public, in Callow-hill ſtreet, Northern-Liberties.

February 1ſt, 1791. ‡

N. B. If not ſold by the 21ſt of March, it will be to let.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD VAUX, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3174.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1791.

A FARM for SALE,

Twelve miles from the city,

CONTAINING about 140 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling houſe, barn and other convenient houſes, about 40 acres of woodland, chiefly hickory, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow and an orchard. The above Farm is ſituated near Abington Meeting Houſe, in Montgomery county, and is now leaſed for the intereſt of the purchaſe money and taxes paid. It will be ſold at the low price of £5 per acre, in Caſh or New Loan Certificates.

Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, near the premiſes, will ſhew the property, and conclude the bargain on the part of the owner, or MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Eſq; in Philadelphia.

The Leaſe, which is for 7 years, will be ſurrendered if required by the purchaſer, and the title is indiſputable.

Philadelphia, March 4. 1791. 4 w

TO BE SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of the preſent Month,

A PLANTATION in Brandywine (late Eaſt Caln townſhip,) Cheſter county, containing 454 acres and 87 perches. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a barn, and other out-houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland. The land is good for grain or paſture. The plantation was formerly the property of John Gilleylan, and is bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole, Joſeph Long, Thomas Fiſher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting-houſe. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, if deſired, and an undiſputed title made. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB, near Downing's town, THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; at Weſt Cheſter, or, to

JOHN MORTON,
THOMAS MORRIS, or } in Philadelphia.
SAMUEL COATES.

Third Month, (March) 8th, 1791. 4 w.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Seventh day, the ſecond of the Fourth Month (April) next, at Howell's Tavern, in Trediffren Townſhip, Cheſter County, the following Tracts of Land, in Charleſton Townſhip, and county aforeſaid, viz.

ONE tract near the Valley Forge, containing 214 acres. On this tract are nine or ten acres of excellent meadow, allowed equal to any in the county, and 15 or 20 more may be made; about 50 acres cleared upland, a good log houſe, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a ſmall orchard. This tract admits of much improvement, and will make a valuable farm.

One tract about three miles from the Forge, containing 212 acres. There is a large ſquare log dwelling houſe on the premiſes, an orchard, a good ſpring and ſpring houſe near the dwelling, from which ſome good meadow may be made, and about one half of the upland cleared. This tract, being contiguous to lime ſtone, may be well manured at a ſmall expence, and will make a good farm.

One other tract containing 90 acres, about half cleared. On this tract are a log dwelling houſe, a piece of meadow ground, and a ſmall orchard.

As one of the late owners of this eſtate is deceaſed, theſe lands will be ſold reaſonable, and the purchaſer, on paying one third the purchaſe money, may have a number of years credit for the remainder. Attendance will be given, at the time and place, by

ISAAC POTTS,
ISAAC LLOYD, } Executors to
THOMAS HARRISON, } Norris Jones.

2d Mo. 12 1791.

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine, containing about 660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is moſtly woodland, ſupplied with ſeveral ſtreams of water. There are ſome ſmall tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Alſo, A Tract of Woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Bailey, and Joſhua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near ſeveral lime-kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

One-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. tf March 5, 1791.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

Dec. 22d, 1790. JACOB WEAVER,
t J. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 28th of February laſt, a large SORREL MARE, about 15 hands high, about 11 years old, a white ſtar in her forehead, both hind legs white up to the upper joints, is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, will be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges if ſent to the owner, which will be paid on the delivery of the mare; by ‡ JOSEPH FAVER.

German NEWS-PAPER.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed in this city, many years ago, a Weekly News-Paper in the German Language, begs leave to inform the public, that the encouragement he has met with, and the extenſive circulation the ſaid paper has obtained, have enabled him a few months ſince to publiſh it TWICE a week, viz. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. He hopes he may at the ſame time be allowed to recommend the ſame to the notice of Merchants, Traders, and others who have advertiſements to inſert, as this paper will afford the means to circulate the ſame through thoſe parts of this and the neighbouring ſtates, which are chiefly inhabited by Germans; and to aſſure them, that their intereſt ſhall be carefully attended to, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

MELCHIOR STEINER, PRINTER,
In Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, No. 71.

Propoſals for printing, by Subſcription,

A COLLECTION OF

Miſcellaneous Eſſays,

Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,

Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

2. Price to ſubſcribers two thirds of a dollar, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

3. The Work ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

4. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

*** Subſcriptions are received by CAREY, STEWART and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.

February 23, 1791.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

The ATSION IRON-WORKS,

WITH the Mills, Lands and Improvements appurtenant thereto, ſituate partly in Burlington, and partly in Glouceſter counties, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within thirty miles of the city of Philadelphia, and about nine miles from the navigable waters of Little Egg-Harbour, and ſixteen miles from a landing on the tide waters of Delaware; conſiſting of a blaſt furnace now at work, the ſtack of which is new, and the caſting-houſe, bellows, &c. lately put in thorough repair; an air furnace in good repair; a forge with four fires and two hammers in complete order; a ſtamping-mill for cinder; a griſt-mill nearly new; two ſaw-mills, well repaired, and a ſeat for a third mill, which may anſwer well either for a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, ſlitting or rolling-mill, or other water-works, having a dam, &c. ready and well ſupplied with water; a ſpacious coal-houſe for the furnace, and another for the forge, the latter juſt built, and the former nearly new; a ſmith's ſhop; a convenient large dwelling-houſe, with a roomy, commodious kitchen, a ſmoke-houſe, ſpring-houſe and other uſeful out-buildings; an extenſive ſtore-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. a garden well incloſed, a young thriving orchard and ſeveral hundred acres of cleared plow and meadow-land, incloſed with good cedar fence: alſo, three commodious farm-houſes, barns and out-houſes, and for the accommodation of workmen and their families, upwards of 20 good frame and log-dwellings, to many of which are improved gardens. Belonging to this eſtate are about 20,000 acres of land, conveniently ſurrounding the improvements, moſtly covered with thriving and good timber for coaling and ſawing; a conſiderable part of the ſoil well adapted to raiſing of rye and Indian corn, and latterly ſeveral large lots of bottom land having been cleared and drained, promiſe well for good meadow. The ore lies in great quantities from ¼ to ½ mile from the furnace-- the moſt diſtant don't exceed four miles, and the roads level and good. The quality of the ore is well known, the refined bar-iron made therefrom being well approved both in New-York and Philadelphia, and the caſtings are allowed to be equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt for toughneſs of quality, the potaſh kettles made at Atſion having had the preference to moſt, if not all, brought to the New-York market. Upon the whole, the main objects generally ſought for in profitable iron-works are not wanting here. The ſtream of water is large and good, the ore and wood to all appearance may laſt a long ſeries of years, and the carriage to market ſhort and convenient.--- Theſe works have been profitable to the concerned, as their books will ſhew; which may be viewed by perſons inclining to purchaſe. The eſtate will, nevertheleſs, be ſold on low terms, and a conſiderable ſacrifice made for the eaſe and relief of one of the owners, who has long had the principal management of it, and is earneſtly deſirous of being releaſed from the weight of the buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons inclining to treat for the whole, or any part thereof, are deſired to apply to JOSEPH SALTER, on the premiſes, GEORGE BOWNE, merchant, in New-York, or to JOHN or HENRY DRINKER, in Philadelphia.

25th 2d mo. 1791. tf

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits at law muſt be commenced; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber at his Counting Houſe, No 23 in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

March 1. CADWALADER EVANS, Adminiſtrator
1791. 5t *de bonis non*, with the will annexed.

CHARLESTON, February 22.

The commiſſioners of the loan office having ſeen a counterfeit *three pound bill*, of the paper medium, think it proper to give the following deſcription of the ſame, toprevent impoſitions, viz. In the counterfeit, the ſecond word of the 4th line which is *or*, the letter *r* is ſomething taller than the letter *o*, which is not ſo in the true bill. In the laſt word of the 6th line, which is GOLD, the letter O in the true bill is at a greater diſtance from the letter G, than in the counterfeit; in the latter, the croſs ſtroke of the G touches the O, which it does not in the true. In the border, under the words "ABERNETHIE FECIT, Charleſton," and the letters S. C. below which is a ſmall circle or o, in the the true bill it is between, under the letters, thus, S. C. in the counterfeit it ſtands under the S. thus S. C. In the counterfeit the border and body of the bill are done with the ſame coloured ink—in the true bill, the border is of a paler ink than the body of the bill. The engraving of the counterfeit is done much heavier than that of the true bill.

March 12. On Thurſday laſt, in the court of general ſeſſions, the arguments on the arreſt of judgment in the caſe of Mr. Waſhington were renewed; when Mr. Read, the aſſiſtant council to the attorneygeneral, vindicated the indictment as not repugnant to law or the conſtitution. The court interpoſed by admitting the fact. He then went over the vaſt field of legal argument and the authorities, quoted the preceeding day, by the council for the priſoner, and concluded by hoping he had convinced the court that the objections were not ſupported by his friends on the other ſide.

The attorney-general ſupported the indictment, from numerous legal authorities, in a ſpeech of upwards of two hours; and concluded by expreſſing his opinion, that the unhappy priſoner at the bar was unable to eſcape his impending fate.

Mr. Holmes, ſenior, council for the priſoner, begged leave to explain, which was oppoſed by the attorney-general, aſſerting the right of the ſtate to conclude. Mr. Holmes was however permitted to proceed, and having attempted to enforce ſeveral of his former arguments, he thanked the court for their indulgence, and ſubmitted the fate of the priſoner to their integrity and wiſdom.

The court, having deliberated a ſhort time, appointed next Monday to deliver their judgment, and then adjourn.

MARCH 15. On Saturday laſt, in the court of ſeſſions, came on a trial, wherein John Chriſtian Smith was proſecutor, againſt Major Albert Arney Muller, on an indictment for forging the names of the ſaid J. C. Smith and Dorothy his wife, to a memorandum on which was founded a bond for a marriage ſettlement. After hearing evidence and council on both ſides, the jury, without retiring, gave their verdict—Not Guilty.

In the court of ſeſſions, yeſterday, his honor the Chief-Juſtice delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, on the objections in arreſt of judgment given in by Mr. Holmes, as council for Thomas Waſhington, indicted by ſeveral names, for counterfeiting the indents iſſued by the authority of this ſtate, and who was found guilty by the jury. His honor gave great credit to the ingenuity and abilities of the priſoner's council, but pronounced the objections invalid. Sentence was then moved for by the attorney-general; and the Chief-Juſtice having pathetically dwelt on the attrociouſneſs of the crime, and humanely lamented the unhappy ſituation of the priſoner, who from education and abilities had formerly trod the more reputable walks of life, pronounced the awful ſentence, that he be executed on Wedneſday the 23d inſtant.

The coroner's inqueſt ſat yeſterday on the body of John Marbert, a native of England, who was found drowned and floating at Mey's wharf; and gave their verdict, "that he came to his death by misfortune."

March 19. Thurſday laſt a company of gentlemen, ſons of St. Patrick, aſſembled at M'Crady's tavern to celebrate the anniverſary of the tutelar ſaint of Ireland. An excellent dinner was provided for the occaſion; and a band of muſic, placed in the orcheſtra, played ſome excellent Iriſh compoſitions between the toaſts. Feſtivity was blended with good order; hilarity with decency; ſobriety prevailed amidſt a profuſion of rich libations: good humour governed to the moment of parting; when the only ſubject of regret aroſe from a preſentiment that all the ſame choice ſpirits might not probably meet on next St. Patrick's day.

Yeſterday a charity ſermon was preached in the Baptiſt church, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingſhead, (Rev. Mr. Furman being indiſpoſed) to a reſpectable audience, and a number of hymns and anthems ſung by the choir of that church united with thoſe of the Independent Churches. After divine ſervice a handſome collection was made to aſſiſt the benevolent deſign of the Religious Society, in educating pious young men for the miniſtry.

Wikoff and *Harriſon,*

DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of

Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood Fuſtick.

GLASS. 28 by 24 20 by 16 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

PREMIUMS

Proposed by the Philadelphia Society *for Promoting* Agriculture, *for the year* 1791.

I. THE ROTATION OF CROPS having been found in England constantly to improve the soil instead of exhausting it—and the Society being persuaded, that to this management alone is to be attributed the great comparative products of their country—they esteem it of the first importance to America to gain a knowledge both of the theory and practice of so admirable a system—within the limits of this article, it is impossible to state, with any useful degree of precision, principles, which, after all, must vary with circumstances---but knowing that some farmers, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, have already made themselves acquainted with this mode of husbandry; and that it is as much the interest, as it is within the power, of all to obtain the necessary knowledge---the Society, without attempting to lay down any particular directions, offer,---for the best experiment of a five year's course of crops, conducted upon principles which have been practised on in England---a piece of plate, of the value of two hundred dollars, inscribed with the name and the occasion; and for the experiment made of a like course of crops, next in merit,---a piece of plate, likewise inscribed, of the value of one hundred dollars---The account, with certificates, to be produced by the 20th December, 1796.

II. The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for sheltering and folding cattle,---and of the best method of conducting the same, so as to procure the greatest quantities of compost, or mixed dung and manure, from within the farm, induces the Society to give for the best design of such a yard, and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. The design to be presented to the Society by the 20th of December, 1791.

III. For the best method of raising hogs, from the pig, in pens or sties, from experience; their sometimes running in a lot or field not toally excluded, if prefered,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1791.

IV. For the best method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty state, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures, but by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farms, founded on experience,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1791.

V. For the best experiment, soil and other circumstances considered, in trench-ploughing, not less than ten inches deep, and the accounts of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not less than one acre,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1791.

VI. For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by insects; especially the Hessian-fly, the wheat-fly, or fly-wevil, the pea bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly---a gold medal; a silver medal for the second best. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1791.

VII. For the best comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by sowing it in the common broad-cast way, by drilling it, and by setting the grain, with a machine, equidistant; the quantities of seed and produce proportioned to the ground being noticed,—a gold medal; for the second best,---a silver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1792.

VIII. For an account of a vegetable food that may be easily procured and preserved, and that best increases milk in cows and ewes in March and April, founded on experiment,—a gold medal; for the second best,—a silver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1792.

IX. For the greatest quantity of ground, not less than one acre, well fenced, producing locust trees, growing in 1791, from seed sown after April 5th, 1785: the trees to be of the sort used for posts and trunnels, and not fewer than 1500 per acre,—a gold medal; for the second,—a silver medal. To be claimed in December, 1791.

X. The Society believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general use of oxen, instead of horses, in husbandry and other services; and being desirous of facilitating their introduction into all these states; persuaded also, that the comparative value of oxen and cows must very much depend on the qualities of their sires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the subject, an improved breed may be obtained, they propose a gold medal for the best essay, the result of experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpose of rendering them most profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and most docile and useful for the draught; and for the next best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 1st January, 1792.

N. B.---Among other things the essay should notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities; as their sizes, strength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI. It is a generally received opinion, that horses in a team travel much faster than oxen; yet some European writers on husbandry mention many instances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horses, but also travel as fast with a loaded carriage; particularly when, instead of yokes and bows, they were geared in horse-harness, with such variations as were necessary to adapt it to their different shape. To ascertain the powers of oxen in these particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the Society deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the best set of experiments, undertaken with that view; and for the next best a silver medal. In relating these experiments, it will be proper to describe the age and size of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occasions, manner, and expence of shoeing them; in travelling, the kinds of carriages used, and weight of their loads, and seasons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: and in ploughing, the size and fashion of the plough, the quality of the soil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: and, in every operation, the time expended, and numbers and sorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumstances which may more fully elucidate the subject. These experiments will enable the essayist to determine what will be the best form and construction of yokes and bows, and what of ox harness, to enable oxen, with the best carriage of their bodies and heads, the most ease, and quickest step, to draw the heaviest loads, a description of each of which sort of geers, explained on mechanical principles, must be subjoined to the account of experiments; to be produced by the 1st day of January, 1792.

XII. For the best method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to a hearty state, and such uniformity, or evenness of surface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are so deep and numerous as to render such recovery impracticable, for the best method of improving them, by planting trees, or otherwise, so as to yield the improver a reasonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment,---a gold medal; and for the next best---a silver medal. To be produced by the first of January 1792.

XIII. For the best cheese, not less than five hundred pounds weight, made on one farm within the United States, and which shall be produced to the Society by the first day of January 1792,---a gold medal; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of equal quality,---a silver medal.

XIV. For the best method, deduced from experience, of raising the white-thorn from the seed, for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised on not less than one eighth of an acre,---a gold medal; for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the first of December 1793.

XV. The Society believing that the culture of hemp on some of the low rich lands in the neighbourhood of this city may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greatest quantity of hemp raised within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be less than three ton; for the second greatest quantity,---a silver medal. The claim to be made by the first day of December 1792.

*** It will be left to the choice of those successful candidates for prizes, who may be entitled to the plate or gold medals, to receive the same either in plate or medals, or the equivalent thereof in money.

The claim of every candidate for a premium is to be accompanied with, and supported by, certificates of respectable persons of competent knowledge of the subject. And it is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

Respecting experiments on the products of land, the circumstances of the previous and subsequent state of the ground, particular culture given, general state of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularize the circumstances attending them. It is recommended that reasoning be not mixed with the facts; after stating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either one or the other of the prizes, (or premiums) as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or withholding both, if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured, that the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Published by order of the Society,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, *Sec.*
Philadelphia, March 16, 1791.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the Districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

The Address of the Society for establishing SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Friends & Fellow-Citizens,

IMPRESSED with a sense of the necessity and advantages of diffusing the means of instruction among all classes of our citizens, we have formed ourselves into a Society for establishing Sunday Schools for this purpose, in the City and in the Districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties; and we have had the pleasure of seeing the success of our undertaking already exceed the most sanguine expectations we had formed of it.

In the course of only three Sundays, the number of scholars, of both sexes, has amounted to upwards of one hundred and twenty. These scholars consist chiefly of the children of poor persons, and of apprentices, who would otherwise be debarred from the plainest education. The behaviour of the children in the school, and the skill and attention of the teachers whom we have employed to instruct them, afford us the most agreeable prospects of their future progress in those useful and necessary branches of education, to which we mean to confine them.

To enable us to carry the designs of the Society into full effect, we are under the necessity of making this public application to our fellow-citizens, for an addition to our funds. The advantages which must result from this institution will, we hope, plead its cause with the friends of humanity and virtue, and place it upon a footing with the many other public spirited institutions which now flourish among us, and which have done so much honor to our city. Some hundreds of persons it is expected will be annually provided by means of these schools with opportunities of instruction, and thereby qualified and disposed to add to the prosperity and reputation of our country, who might otherwise have added to its disgrace by their vices and to its taxes by their misery; our streets and places of public worship will be exposed to less noise on Sundays, and those children who are not the objects of this institution, will be preserved by it in a great degree from the contagion of bad examples and connexions.

The rules for the government of the schools, which are herewith published, shew that due regard will be paid to their morals and manners.

The annual subscription of members of this Society is one dollar, but ten dollars give a title to perpetual membership without any further contribution. The following persons are duly authorised to receive subscriptions:---

The Right Rev. Dr. William White, President.
Mr. Mathew Carey, Secretary.
Mr. Thomas Mendenhall, Treasurer.
Visitors of the Schools.
Hon. Samuel Powell,
George Meade, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Fisher,
Capt. Nathaniel Falconer,
Dr. Benjamin Rush,
Dr. William Currie,
Dr. Benjamin Say,
John Baker, Esq;
Rev. Mr. Joseph Bend,
Mr. Peter Thomson, jun.

Signed by order of the Society,
WILLIAM WHITE, President.

RULES *for the* SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

1st. Persons of each sex, and of any age, shall be admitted into these schools; in which they shall be taught to read and write: The hours of teaching will be, during the present season, from eight to half past ten o'clock in the morning; and from half past four to half past six in the evening.

2d. The teachers shall oblige all who are committed to their charge to attend public worship every Sunday, in the Society to which they respectively belong, unless prevented by illness, or any other sufficient cause.

3d. The teachers shall take care that the scholars come clean to their respective schools; and if any scholar be guilty of lying, swearing, pilfering, talking in an indecent manner, neglect of public worship, or other misbehaviour, the teacher shall point out the evil of such conduct; and if, after repeated reproof, the scholar shall not be reformed, he or she shall be expelled the school.

4th. The power of expulsion shall be exercised by a committee of the visitors, after due representation from the teachers.

5th. The religious observation of the Christian Sabbath being an essential object with the society for the institution and support of Sunday Schools, the exercise of the scholars shall be restricted to reading in the Old and New Testament, and to writing copies from the same.

6th. A copy of the above rules shall be put up in the school-rooms, and read by the teacher to the scholars every Sunday.

WILMINGTON *(Delaware)* March 26.

Messrs. Brynberg and Andrews,

As many accidents have lately happened through the carelessness of Stage-Drivers, the following hint may not be amiss to convince the Proprietors of Stages that they are liable for any accidents which may happen through the carlessness or neglect of the Drivers.

LONDON LAW-CASES.

February 15th, 1780.

A cause was tried before Judge Nares at Guild-Hall, between Mr. Robert Taylor and the owners of the Colchester Stages. The action was brought for the recovery of damages for the injury which Mr. Taylor suffered from the coachman's driving against his horse near Stratford, by which the horse was thrown down, and Mr. Taylor's legs run over by the hind wheel of the coach. The learned Judge, in summing up the evidence, informed the Jury, that the law was clear in making the owners of stage coaches accountable for the misconduct of their coachmen, and told them to find a verdict for the plaintiff, if it appeared, from the evidence, that the coach was not on the left side of the road; for that, if so, the accident had happened in consequence of that misconduct. The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 150l. damages.

OXFORD, October 1789.

Emerson, against Minchenor and Co. Proprietors of the Gloucester Stage-Coach.

This action was brought to recover satisfaction in damages the plaintiff had sustained, by the wanton, unskilful and careless driving of the above coach, by which the same was overturned in July last, near Henly, and the plaintiff's leg broke.

After a trial of five hours, to the satisfaction of the Court and a crowded audience, the Jury gave a verdict of 200l. damages for the plaintiff.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 30.

How much preferable to a state of inquietude, uncertainty and insecurity, it is, to be favoured with a government, that not only inspires confidence in its wisdom, by its judicious administration, but produces the most solid benefits to the people:---Benefits---that like the kindly influences of benignant skies, assail our senses, and demand our gratitude from every quarter.---What art, pursuit, or profession, with which the good of society is connected, that, under the auspices of the general government has not immediately or remotely been encouraged:---Agriculture, the most noble of all arts, in a particular manner, is emerging into consequence, and assuming its just rank in the estimation of the people:---This will lay the foundation of empire, freedom and independence, broad and deep.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 1.

"Last week the chief magistrate of Cork (Richard Harris, Esq.) issued near two hundred cards, inviting company to dine with him on Christmas day: The guests till then entertained at the Mayoralty house were of the first fashion; but this was of a different description—the distressed house and room keepers. The invitation cards were given to the different Clergymen of all persuasions in that city, to distribute among the indigent of their several parishes.

"The tables were laid out with a profusion of everything good and comfortable; the Mayor and a number of gentlemen attended at table, carving and helping the lame and the blind, with an uncommon degree of humanity and charity. After the company had eaten a plentiful supply of victuals, and taken a reasonable quantity of drink, they were severally supplied with a large portion of what remained, and a loaf each.—An example truly worthy of imitation, and which does equal honour to the head and heart of the benevolent entertainer."

By the last arrival from Cape Francois, we are informed, that 80 of the Mulattoes who were active in the late disturbances at St. Domingo have been executed.

Extract of a Letter from Passamaquodda, to a Gentleman in Boston, dated February 24, 1791.

SIR,

"I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint you, his Excellency Governor Carleton has been pleased to permit (by proclamation) lumber into our Settlement."

A copy of a resolution of the hon. the Senate of New-York was read in the words following; Resolved, If the hon. the Assembly concur herein, that his excellency the governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States, the information he has received, of the may receive relative to the conduct of the British garrison at Point-a-Pere, towards the inhabitants of the North Eastern parts of this state; which was concurred in by the house of Assembly.

Mr. William Patterson, we hear, has been chosen President of the bank of Maryland, at a meeting of the directors, in the room of Mr. Henry Nichols, who resigned.

On the 4th inſtant---the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, was pleaſed to make the following

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, to be Major-General.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Quarter-Maſter.
JOHN HURT, Chaplain.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major---David Zeigler, *vice* Wyllys, killed.
Major---Richard Call, *vice* Harker (Vir.) declined.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Doyle, *vice* Zeigler, promoted. John Armſtrong, *vice* Mercer, reſigned. John Pratt, *vice* Heart, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Cornelius Sedam, *vice* Doyle, promoted. John Jeffers, *vice* Frothingham, killed. Abner Pryor, *vice* Armſtrong, promoted. Aſa Hartſhorne, *vice* Heart, promoted. Thomas Seayres, *vice* Steele, declined.

APPOINTMENTS.

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Britt, *Pennſylvania*. Hamilton Armſtrong, *ditto*. Bartholomew Shomburg, promoted from Serjeant-Major. Bernard Gaines, *Virginia*. John Wade, *Pennſylvania*. Roſs Bird, *ditto*.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Commandant, John Doughty, *New-Jerſey*.
1. Major Lemuel Treſcott, *Maſſachuſetts*.
2. Major John Burnham, *ditto*.
3. Major Jonathan Heart, *Connecticut*.

CAPTAINS.

1. Robert Kirkwood, *Delaware*. 2. Thomas Hunt---3. John Mills---4. John Pray, *Maſſachuſetts*. 5. Richard Brook Roberts, *South-Carolina*. 6. John H. Buell, *Connecticut*. 7. David Sayles, *Rhode Iſland*. 8. Jonathan Caſs, *New-Hampſhire*. 9. Conſtant Freeman---10. Patrick Phelon---11. Thomas H. Cuſhing, *Maſſachuſetts*. 12. Joſeph Shaylor, *Connecticut*.

LIEUTENANTS.

1. Samuel Newman, *Maſſachuſetts*. 2. Bezaleel Howe, *New-Hampſhire*. 3. Henry Sherman, jun. *Rhode-Iſland*. 4. Daniel Bradley, *Connecticut*. 5. John Piatt, *Delaware*. 6. William Richard. 7. Richard S. Howe. 8. Richard H. Greaton. 9. John Higginſon. 10. Winſlow Warren, *Maſſachuſetts*. 11. Ruſſell Biſſell, *Connecticut*. 12. Franciſ Huger, *South-Carolina*.

ENSIGNS.

1. Martin B. Sohier. 2. Richard Edwards, *Maſſachuſetts*. 3. Edward Miller. 4. John Thompſon, *Connecticut*. 5. George Tillinghaſt, *Rhode-Iſland*. 6. Joſeph S. Gilman. 7. Joſeph Peirce, jun. 8. David Cobb, jun. *Maſſachuſetts*. 9. Joſeph Dickinſon, *South-Carolina*. 10. Thomas Duff, *Delaware*. 11. Edward Turner. 12. Theodore Sedgwick, 3d. *Maſſachuſetts*.

Surgeon. William Euſtis, *Maſſachuſetts*.
Surgeon's Mate. Joſhua Sumner, *Connecticut*.
John F. Carmichael, *Pennſylvania*.

THE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Major Commandant. William Ferguſon, *vice* Doughty, promoted.

CAPTAIN.

Mahlon Ford, *vice* Ferguſon promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel M'Lane. *vice* Moore, dead.
Abimael Youngs Nicholl, *vice* Fowle, dead.
George Ingerſoll, *vice* Ford, promoted.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

FRIDAY, March 25, 1791.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, in order to proceed in the further conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act to extend the juriſdiction and regulate the proceedings of the Juſtices of the Peace and the Conſtables, in certain caſes therein mentioned."

Mr. Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Wynkoop was placed therein.

After ſome time ſpent in the buſineſs, the Chairman left the chair, and the Speaker reſumed it.

The Chairman then reported, that the committee of the whole had conſidered the ſaid bill, and preſented the ſame to the chair, with ſundry amendments, which were read, and the bill ordered to be publiſhed for the conſideration of the citizens of this commonwealth.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

An act to extend the juriſdiction and regulate the proceedings of the Juſtices of the Peace, and the Conſtables in certain caſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it would greatly relieve poor debtors and their creditors from the coſts accruing upon ſuits in the courts of law, from the great delays which attend the ſame, if the powers veſted ſeverally in the juſtices of the peace of this commonwealth were extended to actions of debt and other demands, not exceeding twenty pounds, therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the next the juriſdiction, authority and powers of the juſtices of the peace, of the reſpective counties within this commonwealth, ſhall be, and they are hereby extended to actions of debt and other demands, not exceeding twenty pounds, in as full and ample a manner as they were formerly extended to debts not exceeding five pounds, by an act paſſed the firſt day of March, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-five-ſix, entituled "An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts," to hear and determine actions of debt and demand, not exceeding twenty pounds, and ſubject to the like appeals, in all caſes where the debt or demand ſhall exceed five pounds, to the courts of common pleas of the proper county, and to like relief to inſolvent debtors, and under every other regulation, reſtriction and exception in the ſame act contained, as to coſts of ſuits and otherwiſe, as if the ſaid "act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts" were herein recapitulated and re-enacted, other than the limitation thereof to debts and demands not exceeding five pounds, the manner of appointing auditors or referrees, and the mode of proceeding thereon. And no perſon or perſons who ſhall after the next bring any ſuit or action in any other manner than is provided in and by this act, in caſes cognizable under this act, and who ſhall not recover twenty pounds and more in ſuch ſuit or action, ſhall have judgment for any coſts therein expended, except under the ſame reſtrictions as in and by the ſaid "act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts," is provided.

Provided always, That in all caſes of debts or demands which ſhall be recovered in purſuance of this act, where ſuch debt or demand ſhall be above five pounds and not exceeding ten pounds, execution ſhall be ſtayed for the ſpace of ſix months from the date of each judgment reſpectively, in caſe the defendant enters ſpecial bail, in the manner directed by the "act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts;" and in all caſes in which the debt or demand ſhall be above ten pounds, and not exceeding twenty pounds, execution ſhall be ſtayed for the ſpace of nine months from the date of each judgment reſpectively, in caſe the defendant enters ſpecial bail as is herein before directed.

Sect. 2. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtice ſhall, at the requeſt of the plaintiff or defendant, in every caſe where there is any diſpute about accounts, or matters of facts between the parties, and where the ſubject in litigation exceeds forty ſhillings, refer the ſame to men to be choſen in the following manner, viz. each of the parties ſhall chooſe one, and the juſtice ſhall nominate five, of which five each of the parties ſhall ſtrike off two, and the remaining one nominated as aforeſaid by the juſtice, with thoſe choſen by the parties, ſhall be the auditors or referees, who ſhall hear witneſſes, who ſhall be allowed, and ſworn or affirmed by the juſtice, and examine all accounts produced by the parties, and thereupon they or any two of them ſhall report, under their hands and ſeals, to the juſtice what balance, or whether any ſhall appear to be due to either of the parties, and the ſaid juſtice ſhall give judgment thereon accordingly, with ſuch coſts only as by the laws of this ſtate are allowed in debts under ten pounds. Provided always, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall conceive him, her, or themſelves aggrieved by any ſuch judgment to be given upon the report of auditors or referees as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch perſon or perſons, at any time within days following the giving ſuch judgment, but not after, to appeal to the next court of common pleas to be holden for the county in which ſuch ſuit ſhall be commenced, he, ſhe, or they firſt entering into recognizance, with at leaſt one ſufficient ſurety, at leaſt in double the value of the debt or damages ſued for, and ſufficient to anſwer all coſts, to proſecute the ſaid appeal with effect, and to abide the order of ſaid court, or in default thereof, to be ſent by mittimus to the ſheriff of the county, by him to be kept until he, ſhe, or they ſhall give ſecurity, or be otherwiſe legally diſcharged.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of debts or demands not exceeding twenty pounds, which, by the laws of this commonwealth, are made cognizable before any juſtice of the peace, every juſtice ſhall proceed therein, and aſſeſs damages, as fully as the ſame might in like caſes be done in a court of law, by a jury, and not otherwiſe.

Sect. 4. And, in order to prevent any irregular proceedings of the juſtices of the peace, or of conſtables, in purſuance of this act; be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every warrant iſſued by any juſtice of the peace, from and after the next, for a debt or other demand, ſubject to his deciſion, ſhall contain a return day, not more diſtant than from the date thereof, for the appearance of the parties, and in caſe of a ſummons, the precept ſhall be ſerved at leaſt five days before the return thereof, and if a juſtice of the peace ſhall ſend any precept in a civil caſe into any adjoining diſtrict, the defendant ſhall not thereby be ſubjected to any further coſt on account of diſtance, than if he had been brought before the juſtice of the peace in the diſtrict wherein he reſides. And every juſtice of the peace ſhall keep a regular docket, in which ſhall be minuted the original precept, and every ſubſequent proceeding to the entering of final ſatisfaction, which docket ſhall be open for the inſpection of all perſons requeſting information reſpecting the ſame. And every juſtice of the peace taking cognizance of debts or other demands not exceeding twenty pounds, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to keep ſuch entries of the proceedings laid before him in all caſes by the laws of this commonwealth made ſubject to his deciſion, ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit and pay the ſum of to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any court of common-pleas of the reſpective county, the one half thereof to the uſe of the poor of the townſhip or diſtrict, in which ſuch juſtice ſhall reſide, and the other half thereof to the uſe of him or her who will ſue for the ſame.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of a falſe return or other neglect of duty in the conſtable, to whom any warrant ſhall have been directed, complaint thereof being made, the juſtice ſhall by a ſummons directed to any perſon whom he ſhall judge proper, call the ſaid conſtable before him, and proceed thereon as juſtice may require. And in caſe of judgment, ſhall direct the execution to the ſheriff of the county, whoſe duty it ſhall be to proceed thereupon, according to the tenor thereof, taking therefor the cuſtomary fees, ſaving however to the ſaid conſtable, the accuſtomed right of appeal, if he ſhall demand the ſame in the manner preſcribed in other caſes of appeal, in the act, entituled, "An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts," herein before recited; no juſtice ſhall proceed againſt ſpecial bail, nor upon a judgment which hath lain dormant for one year, until a ſummons ſhall be ſerved on the party, to ſhew cauſe, why execution ſhould not iſſue, and the party held as ſpecial bail may deliver up the principal on a bail-piece, at any time within the period mentioned in his recognizance.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that there ſhall be one conſtable appointed annually by the Court of Quarter Seſſions in every townſhip, who ſhall give ſecurity in ſuch ſum as the ſaid court may direct, with at leaſt one ſufficient bondſman, for the faithful diſcharge of the office by him, or thoſe appointed by him, which ſecurity ſhall be in truſt for the uſe of thoſe who may ſuffer damage, by his neglecting the duties of his appointment, or through the neglect of any of his deputies: And the ſaid conſtables ſhall have power to take bail-bonds as in caſes of arreſts, which bail-bonds ſhall be proceeded upon in caſe of the non-appearance of the party on the return-day in the ſame ſpecified, as is uſual in caſes of bail-bonds given for the appearance of parties to civil actions at Court. And upon the delivery of an execution to any conſtable, the return-day of which ſhall not exceed one month, an account ſhall be ſtated in the docket of the Juſtice granting the execution, conſiſting of the principal, intereſt and fees due, from which the ſaid conſtables ſhall not be diſcharged, but by producing, on or before the return-day of the execution, either the money, the plaintiff's receipt for the ſame, or making ſuch other return as may be ſufficient in law.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall have power to receive the proof or acknowledgment of all inſtruments of writing, in the ſame manner as the Juſtices of the Peace might or could have done under the act, entituled "an act for acknowledging and recording of deeds," paſſed the twenty-eighth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen, or the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas by one other act entituled, "A ſupplement to the act, entituled "An act for acknowledging and recording of deeds," paſſed the eighteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

Sect. 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act entituled "A ſupplement to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts," paſſed the twenty-third day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and one other act, entituled "An act to enlarge the ſummary juriſdiction of the Juſtices of the Peace, in actions of debt or demand to ſums not exceeding ten pounds, and to repeal an act entituled "A ſupplement to "An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts," paſſed the fifth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, be and they are hereby repealed and made null and void.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, on Monday, April 4, 1791, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

WANTED
A large Quantity of BARK,

FOR which a good price and ready money will be given by the tanners in Germantown, viz. for good Spaniſh oak, forty-five ſhillings per cord; for good white oak, thirty-ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence; for good black oak, thirty ſhillings; provided it is well taken care of, and delivered in ſeaſon. §

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on the eleventh day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year. † March 26th, 1791.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Henry Odenheimer, innkeeper, in the town of Cheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Thurſday, the 14th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate in ſaid town of Cheſter, on the main-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Court-houſe, adjoining lands of Robert Ferguſon, William Kerlin and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Tobin.

‖ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 16th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Saw-mill, and 325 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhips of Oxford and Londonderry, bounded by lands of Joſeph Strawbridge, Dr. Thomas Ruſton, James Turner and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed. § CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the evening of the 21ſt of this inſtant March, from a vendue held at the ſign of the Bear, on the Coneſtogoe road, Tredyffrin townſhip, a ſmall ſized, lively bay Horſe, Saddle and Bridle. Said horſe is about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, has ſmall ears, paces, trots and canters well, ſeveral white ſaddle marks, his off hind foot white, and ſhod all round; the ſaddle half worn, with a new blue ſweat cloth, and a curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the horſe and ſaddle, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA EVANS.

Willis-town, Cheſter county, March 25, 1791. ‖

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Buck, in Chriſtiana hundred, laſt night, a mulatto lad, named SHARP, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a good-looking light mulatto; he has a dark jean coat, a ſquare ſpotted waiſtcoat, a pair of pumps, a ruffled ſhirt, and plated buckles, with other cloathing not known. He has procured a paſs, ſigned Cooper. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſhall receive the above reward.

‡ PETER HENDRICKSON.

Chriſtiana hundred, March 19, 1791.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Auguſta county, Virginia, on the 20th of September laſt, an indented Iriſh Servant Man, named DAVID HESSCHIN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſtrong made, has grey eyes, brown hair, and ſmooth faced; he has been in the country above four years, a good part of which time he has taught ſchool, writes a good hand, and underſtands figures pretty well. Alſo a Mulattoe, named DAVE, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is very ſenſible; branded on the forehead with the letter M, which it is ſuppoſed he will ſtrive to burn or cut out. Likewiſe a Negro fellow, named SIMON, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 30 years of age, well made, and very black. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The above deſcribed Heſſchin, came into Baltimore, in the ſhip Hope, in November, 1786, and was indented for four years only; but by running away before, had prolonged his ſervitude for two years more. I will give Forty Dollars for taking up and ſecuring ſaid fellow, ſo as I get him only, and Thirty Dollars for each of the Negroes.

Moſſy Creek Iron Works, March 9, 1791. †

RECRUITS.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG informs his *Fellow-Soldiers* and others, who may wiſh to enliſt, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty and other encouragement will be given.---Young men who wiſh to become adventurers in a new country, by joining his company, may acquire a knowledge of the Weſtern World, ſubject to no expence; and after ſerving a ſhort period, ſet down on their own farms, and enjoy all the bleſſings of peace and plenty.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Captain
1ſt Regt. United States.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

☞ The different Printers in this city will confer an obligation on the Public, by inſerting the above advertiſement.

Montgomery county, March 15, 1791.

ALL perſons who are yet in arrears to the Subſcriber, on Executions, &c. are requeſted to ſettle off the ſame in thirty days from this date; otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. FRANCIS SWAINE, late Sheriff.

N. B. In order to make it convenient to thoſe of the middle and lower diſtricts, the late Sheriff will attend at Norriſtown every Friday, and at his office, in Providence townſhip, on Mondays and Tueſdays.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to be ſettled by ROBERT MORRELL, Adminiſtrator.

March 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, on the premiſes, at the Tavern now kept by Stephen Yerkes, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Tract of 154 acres of Land, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by the old York road and ſtreet road, and by lands of John Hough and others; being a valuable farm, with good improvements, lying on the aforeſaid road about 18 miles from Philadelphia, formerly known by the name of Dilworth's Tavern. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Amos Dilworth, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors will give time for, and divide the purchaſe money into payments.

Newtown, March 21, 1791.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 28, 1791.

BY virtue of a Precept from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Auction, on the Premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, Robert Chriſtie, and others; containing 112 acres and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Matthews.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber gives Notice to all perſons who have had, or may hereafter have, any buſineſs at *Birdſborough Forges*, that all applications are to be made to himſelf, or Samuel C. Morris; all engagements entered into with *John Barde*, which, on examination, may appear for the uſe of the works, will be punctually made good: But, as the ſaid *John Barde* left the employment of the ſubſcriber the beginning of September laſt, and is not to have any further under him, all perſons therefore, who may have buſineſs to tranſact at the ſaid forges, are requeſted to obſerve, that John Robinſon will ſettle any old accounts, and that they are to apply to him, to Samuel C. Morris, or

January 24, 1791. 2m CADWALLADER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1791.

Blue-dying, Linen-ſtamping, Diaper and Coverlid Weaving.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from Allen's-town, to Philadelphia, and now lives in Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Poplar-lane, in the houſe which formerly went by the name of the Blue Ball, in the place of which a ſkane of blue yarn will be now ſeen hanging for a ſign; there is likewiſe a ſign over the door, whereon is his name and profeſſion; where he continues to carry on his buſineſs as formerly, viz. Blue dying of linen, cotton and woollen yarn, and ſtamping of linen for curtains, bed caſes, &c. on the fineſt and beautifuleſt patterns; likewiſe diaper and coverlid weaving on the neateſt and fineſt patterns. All thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom in his line, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt manner, with great expedition, and at the moſt reaſonable prices, by their obedient humble ſervant,

† NICHOLAS MAYER.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Cheſnut Hill, in Germantown townſhip, on the 18th day of this inſtant, at night, an Apprentice Boy, named GEORGE DITTERLINE, has ſome freckles in his face, and pretty long red hair, which, poſſibly, he may tie; by trade a Hatter, and has upwards of two years to ſerve; had on and took with him when he went away, two white homeſpun ſhirts, a light coloured cloth coat with metal buttons, two round under jackets, one cotton ſtripe, the other blue cloth, ſpotted velvet breeches, a pair of coating trowſers, two pair of ſtockings; alſo took with him, a middling ſized Dog, of a yellow colour, and a white ring round his neck. Whoever ſecures the ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 21, 1791. ‡ CONRAD SHEETZ.

Seventy Acres of Land to be Sold,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Blockly, in Philadelphia county, three miles from the Middle ferry, between 30 and 40 acres of which are woodland. There are on the premiſes a log houſe and barn, a well of excellent water, &c. It is offered for ſale at £7 10 per acre, one half the money to be paid on executing the deed. Enquire of RICHARD WHITEHEAD, ſcrivener, in Vine-ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, or of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-houſe. ANN EMLEN.

Philadelphia, Second Mo. 21ſt, 1791. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Will poſitively commence drawing,

The CITY HALL and DICKINSON COLLEGE LOTTERY, on *Tueſday*, the 19th day of *April* next, agreeably to a reſolution of the Corporation, paſſed the 28th day of February laſt.

S C H E M E.

Prizes.

1 of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000 Dollars.
1 of	2000	is	2000
2 of	1000	are	2000
6 of	500	are	3000
10 of	300	are	3000
20 of	200	are	4000
30 of	100	are	3000
60 of	50	are	3000
100 of	30	are	3000
185 of	20	are	3700
4621 of	8	are	36968
5036 *Prizes.*			66668 *Dollars.*
11631 *Blanks.*			

16667 *Tickets*, at 4 *Dollars* each, are 66668 *Dollars.*

All Prizes ſubject to a Deduction of 15 per Cent.

Tickets may be had of David Lenox, Richard Bache, Philip Wager, Francis Gurney and Thomas Forreſt, and at the Lottery Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the *German* Church.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1791.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT valuable farm, the property of James Talman, pleaſantly ſituated on Oldman's creek, within one mile of the river Delaware, commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river; lying in the townſhip of Woolwich, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey; containing about 400 acres of land, between 70 and 80 acres of which are good bank meadow, about 30 more may be made, the banks are kept up with as little expence as any in the county, owing to their peculiar ſituation: The ſaid farm may be laid out in two, as there is a ſmall creek that divides the meadows nearly equal; thare are three fields cleared, containing 30 acre in each, all adjoining the meadow, with two valuable apple orchards; an excellent brick houſe 34 feet by 26, containing a large parlour, an entry and two lodging rooms below, and four good lodging rooms and an entry above, with a kitchen adjoining the ſame; on ſaid farm three is a good frame barn 40 feet by 30, with good ſtabling for horſes; a new corn crib and waggon houſe 30 feet by 24, which will hold 1000 buſhels of corn. This farm will anſwer either for grazing, or for keeping a dairy, being between two and three miles from the lower bridge on Raccoon, from which a ſtage boat regularly attends Philadelphia market every Wedneſday and Saturday, at the low price of 2/6 per paſſenger. The title is indiſputable.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JAMES TALMAN or SAMUEL TONKIN, near the mouth of Raccoon creek. †

March 8, 1791.

By *John Mayhew*, *Iſaac Harris* and *Edmund Wetherby*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon application to us by *Bartholomew Wiſtar*, *Richard Wiſtar*, *Caſper Wiſtar*, *Thomas Wiſtar*, *Elizabeth Miller* and *Catharine Wiſtar*, who claim an undivided part of all that tract of land, called the Glaſs-houſe tract, ſituate in Upper-Alloways Creek townſhip, in Salem county, We have nominated Jediah Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wiſtar, Commiſſioners to divide the ſaid tract of land into ſix equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us at Salem, on the 30th day of May next, the ſaid David Allen, Edward Broadway and John Wiſtar will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by copaſceners, joint tenants and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this 3d day of March, 1791.

JOHN MAYHEW,
ISAAC HARRIS,
6ſw EDMUND WETHERBY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Righter, late of Roxborough, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers, and all creditors of ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts properly atteſted in order for ſettlement. And all purchaſers at the ſaid deceaſed's vendue, that have not already paid, may expect their ſeveral accounts put in ſuit, if not diſcharged by the firſt of May next.

† NATHAN LEVERING, }
March 12, 1791. ALGERNON ROBERTS, } Executors.

FOR SALE,

Water Works & Plantations, viz.

THE iron-works and mills on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, ſtate of Delaware, conſiſting of a forge, rolling and ſlitting mills, ſmith's-ſhop, coal-houſe, and ſufficient ſtabling for ſeveral teams of horſes. The ſlitting and rolling mills are in good order, having ſeveral pair of rolls, cutters, and every neceſſary tool for ſlitting nail-rods and rolling ſheet iron. The dwelling-houſe is built one half of ſtone, the other part frame, and there are three ſmaller houſes for workmen. There is plenty of wood to be had in the neighbourhood for coaling at a reaſonable rate. The works are now occupied by Ruſſell and Yearſley, and may be entered on the firſt day of Fifth Month next.

Alſo a ſaw-mill, and a large convenient three ſtory ſtone merchant-mill, having two water wheels, three pair of burs, boulting works complete, and a ſtone corn kiln. The mills are accommodated with a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, a cooper's houſe, ſhop, and large ſtable, and may be entered on the firſt of next month. All the above works ſtand within a ſhort diſtance of each other, and as they have the advantage of all the Brandywine, with 17 feet fall, there is water ſufficient to drive them all at one time in the dryeſt ſeaſon. There is likewiſe a convenient ſeat for a paper-mill, having plenty of never failing ſprings of pure water iſſuing out of a bank ſo high as to be uſed to great advantage.

Likewiſe a farm, containing 146 acres, in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, within one mile of the town of Weſt-Cheſter, whereon are a dwelling-houſe and barn, a ſmall orchard and ſome meadow watered by a branch of Cheſter creek that runs through the land.

And 500 acres of patented bottom land in Mzrriſon's cove, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, adjoining landsof rnard Dougherty, Eſquire.

The above will be ſold at moderate prices, eit r for a long credit, or for India or European goods, as may be convenient to the purchaſer. If the iron works and mills are not ſold, they will be let on rent. Apply at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, to

RUMFORD DAWES,
Philad. Second Mo. 8, 1791. ABIJAH DAWES.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Woodbury creek, about half a mile from the town of Woodbury, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, containing 291 acres of Land, 40 of which are meadow, and more may be made, 100 woodland; the upland very good tilling ground; a large dwelling-houſe of brick, orchard, &c. Further particulars to be known, by applying to GEORGE ROBERTS, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A Large FARM, in Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Lewis Puſey, being in a good neighbourhood, containing 400 acres, one half cleared, the remainder well timbered. The improvements are a large double two ſtory brick dwelling houſe and kitchen; is ſo ſituated as to command a proſpect of the meadows, of which there are upwards of 40 acres, well watered by a never failing ſtream, that is brought within 20 feet of the door, alſo a ſtone ſpring houſe at a convenient diſtance, a large barn and ſtables, a good orchard of upwards of 200 apple trees.

The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time to pay the money, and may enter on the 25th of next month; and if not then ſold, will be rented. Apply at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, to

J. R. & A. DAWES,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A quantity of cotton and pimento, and ſeveral pair of best burr mill-ſtones: alſo juſt landed at Market-ſtreet wharf, ſugar in ſmall hogſheads and barrels, green coffee, and a few hogſheads molaſſes. 2d mo. 11th.

FOR SALE,

A Large and convenient BRICK HOUSE, at Burlington, with a large Garden, in the main ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, now in the tenure of the Chief Juſtice. Alſo ſeveral lots in and about that town. Likewiſe two contiguous farms of 200 acres each, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, about 23 miles from Philadelphia; they are well watered, and accommodated with arable, meadow and woodland, and are peculiarly adapted to the culture of wheat. The titles are unqueſtionable, and the terms extremely moderate. Apply to JAMES SMITH, jun. merchant, No. 76, South Second-ſtreet, or WILLET SMITH, No. 43, North Second-ſtreet. Feb. 15, 1791. 4w

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To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A Valuable Plantation lying in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 294½ acres, about one half woodland, there are between 20 and 30 acres of good meadow, watered by a never failing run of water, there is on the place a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a two ſtory ſtone milk-houſe, three good ſprings of water on the place, over one of them is a new ſquare log houſe, 30 feet by 27, two ſtory high, with a cellar under the whole, and a fire place for waſh-houſe, a good log barn and orchard. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH.

N. B. It may be entered on in the ſpring. tf

January 25th, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS. }

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3ſw & eotf.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of Burrs, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790.

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